



# The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE subject of "St. Augustine's Chair" has cropped up again in the newspapers. This chair was discovered some years ago by the late Mr. James Johnston, M.B., and bought by him from the sexton of Stanford Bishop Parish, who had rescued it from destruction many years earlier when it was turned out of the church as lumber. The chair was later presented to the Royal Museum at Canterbury, and Mr. Johnston wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed to prove that it was the chair occupied by St. Augustine at his synod with the British bishops. This pamphlet was reviewed in the *Antiquary* of October, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., who described the relic and came to the conclusion that Mr. Johnston had made out a good case, and had, at all events, proved that the chair was of very great antiquity. A picture of the relic appeared on another page of the same number of the *Antiquary*. The subject has been revived by a claim which has now been made on the committee of the Canterbury Royal Museum by the Bishop of Hereford, on behalf of the vicar and parishoners of Stanford Bishop, for the return of the chair to the church whence it was so contemptuously ejected more than fifty years ago. We hope that it will be allowed to remain in peace in its present safe retreat.

The British Museum authorities have decided to print and publish a catalogue of their magnificent collection of "Ex Libris" in the department of prints and drawings. There are about 50,000 beautiful book-plates in the  
VOL. XXXVIII.

collection, which were bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir Augustus Franks. Some of the plates are the only known specimens. Mr. Gambier Howe, a recognised authority on the subject, is being entrusted with the production of this catalogue. It is much needed, and will be invaluable to collectors as a work of reference.

Referring to our illustrated Note last month (*ante*, p. 35) on the Camelon and Hexham sculptured stones, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., the chairman of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society, writes: "Is it certain that the Hexham slab represents a soldier 'riding rough-shod over a prostrate enemy'? I know the slab well, and it appears to me that the lower figure is that of a man crouching for a spring, rather than prostrate. On the slab he has a short sword held erect in his right hand, which does not appear in the cut. It seems probable that the sculpture represents the way in which the soldier commemorated met his death. It has a curious resemblance to a cut in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book* (on p. 195, 1st edition), in which a lancer is represented riding over a man who strikes up and wounds his horse. The action of the lower figure in the Camelon slab is quite different, he is really prostrate and has quitted his sword."

The village of Telfs, which is situated in the upper valley of the Inn, is the scene in the month of February of quaint and original carnival festivities. "Chief among these," says the *Traveller*, "is that known as Schleiferlofen. The band of Schleifer consists of some twenty men, who are attired in gaily coloured costumes, and whose headgear consists of turbans crowned with fanciful devices of enormous dimensions, such as minarets, butterflies, dragons, and birds' nests. Round the waist are carried two or three cow-bells, which emit a strange kind of music as the bearers join in quaint dances. Visitors to the village are expected to contribute to the expenses of the entertainment."

The annual report of the Hakluyt Society, read at the meeting on January 30, showed that three volumes had been issued during

the year, while a fourth was in the press; and that the publications proposed for 1902 are: (1) *The Portuguese Expedition to Abyssinia in 1541-43*," edited by Mr. R. S. Whiteway, author of *The Rise of Portuguese Power in India*; (2) the first portion of the Society's reprint of Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations*.

Several very interesting discoveries have been made during the process of restoring the ancient Church of St. Mary, Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts. The yellow wash—reputed to date from Cromwell's time—with which the walls were covered has been carefully removed, and this has revealed on the original Norman plaster a number of wall-paintings, some of which still stand out with great clearness. One of these represents St. Michael killing the dragon, and another gives a very distinct outline of a Norman castle, while over the chancel arch are to be seen the Virgin Mary, St. John, and a party of Roman soldiers with eyes uplifted to the Cross. A fine Norman arch and an open oak roof are among the other discoveries. The church, it may be noted, is close to the ancient home of the Bolingbrokes, and contains many monuments and tablets to the memory of members of that family.

The good people of York have rather an unenviable reputation for their lack of taste and leaning towards vandalism; and every now and then some of them or their constituted authorities seem to do their best to justify this reputation. Some fourteen years ago the Corporation destroyed the greater part of the crypt of what was once the Hospital of St. Leonard, and last December, very quietly, so that there was no opportunity for protest, the city vandals swept away all the few remains that were left of the Hospital, save one bay, which, it is understood, will be preserved. Still more recently the York papers have contained several letters suggesting various plans for mutilating the city ramparts—"devices which," says one sapient correspondent, "would tend to relieve the monotony of the walk round the city walls." We trust that the fine earthen ramparts of the city, which are in much the same condition as when they were made, will be allowed to remain unscarped and un mutilated in any

way. Lord Melbourne's plaintive remonstrance may be commended to the citizens of York—"Can't you let it alone?"

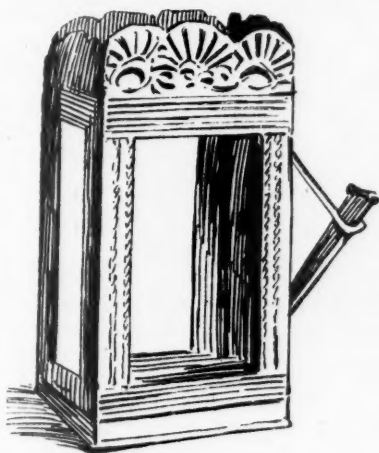
York is not alone in its lack of feeling for the "spoils of Time." In the *Building News* of February 7 Mr. Harry Hems describes the sad treatment which one of the oldest of Exeter's historic homes—Bamfylde House—has recently received at the hands of its noble owner, Lord Poltimore, or, at least, those of his steward. Beautiful old carved oak work has been painted, in its entirety, in oil, a dirty stone colour, while the mortar and hair decoration of frieze and ceiling have been hidden under a thick coat of whitewash. Stone mullions and other stone-work of the windows have been painted a shiny brown or a dirty white; in fact, the trail of the painters' and whitewashers' brushes is over it all. We sympathize with the citizens of Exeter in the distaste they must feel for such vandalism.

On January 29 the collection of Minton porcelain belonging to the late Mr. Colin Minton Campbell, of Woodseat, Utttoxeter, was sold at Christie's, and brought within a few shillings of £2,000. Included in this total was a pair of oviform vases and covers, 21 inches high, executed in the styles of the old Sèvres by Boullemin and Leroi, 155 guineas; a pair of vases, 33 inches high, decorated with Cupids and flowers, by L. Birks, 60 guineas; a pair of fan-shaped jardinières on a Rose-du-Barry ground, 7 inches high, 60 guineas; a pair of slender vases and covers, with wreath handles, 14½ inches high, by Birks, 50 guineas; and two Louis Seize clocks, respectively 15 inches and 17 inches high, 90 and 145 guineas. Collectors had the opportunity to acquire some of the best examples made during the nineteenth century.

For the second time the spire of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, is to be restored. The iron-work with which the stone-work of the pagoda-like structure is kept together has been corroding the latter under the influence of the rain and moisture, and, as further decay would be hazardous, the church authorities have decided to pull down the upper sections of the spire affected, and rebuild them. The

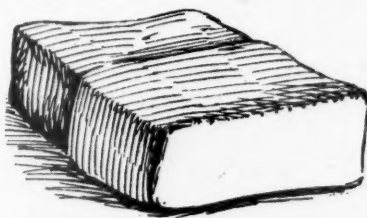
previous restoration took place in the year 1764, when the spire was struck by lightning. It was then reduced from the original height of 232 feet, as completed according to Wren's plans in the year 1703, but on the present occasion there will be no further reduction.

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The old rush-light lamp figured below is one of the curiosities in the Hull Municipal Museum. It is made of glass and beautifully wrought metal, and was used long ago by an



OLD HULL LAMP.

old lady to light her to and from Holy Trinity Church, Hull. In the bottom of the lamp there is a hole for the reception of the rush, which was held in position by a clip.



LAMP CASE.

The back of the lamp is of metal with a handle; the front and two sides are of glass. The whole is about 5½ inches high by 3 wide, and could be folded up so as to

be carried in the cardboard case shown above, which is no larger than an ordinary Prayer-Book. We take these particulars from No. 5 of the Hull Museum Publications, which contains "An unpublished MS. map of the River Hull, dated 1668, recent additions, etc.," with a number of illustrations. The pamphlet is of great interest like its predecessors, of which we have previously spoken in our review columns, and is sold at the absurd price of one penny. For the use of the two blocks we are indebted to the courtesy of our contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the curator of the museum.

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A curious discovery has been made during the work of repaving the interior and exterior courtyards of the Louvre, and it seems singular that the discovery was not made before by one of the thousands of people who are continually crossing the paved portion. It has been found that the paving-stones of the pavement on the river side of the building, paving which was probably put down by Lefuel, are arranged in such a manner as to form two large letters H taking up the whole width of the pavement in front of the pavilion Lesdiguières, and two letters N in front of the Pavillon Tremoille. These initials of the two Sovereigns, under whom the Louvre Palace was so largely increased, will be carefully left in their present places.

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The article (appearing elsewhere in our columns) on the alliterative *Morte Arthure*, with its somewhat singular demonstration that the Arthur of that poem is the Arthur of Geoffrey of Monmouth *plus* Edward III., falls at once into line with another discovery announced a few weeks ago that the poem of *Golagros and Gawayne* incorporates events of 1355 and 1356, weaving into its narrative in due sequence the expedition of the Black Prince from Bordeaux to the Mediterranean in 1355, and the defeat and capture of King John of France at Poitiers in the following year. The elements upon which this identification is founded are intrusions upon the French source of the romance—that is to say, they are incidents inserted in *Golagros* not found in *Perceval le Gallois*, but superadded to the plot by the alliterative poet in the same way as Cregy and Winchelsea have in *Morte*

*Arthur* been thrust in upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's story of Arthur, which is the general basis of the latter poem. Principally striking in this remarkable method of decorating romance by applied history is the central position in it accorded to Edward III., evidently a very decided hero with the alliterative romancer. Similarly a heroic place is given to this monarch in the alliterative poem called *Wynne and Wastoure*, and in the rimed alliterative *Awntyrs of Arthur*. All four are connected with the Round Table of Edward III., and the unity of creative system they exemplify, must, of course, have an important bearing on the great literary problem of the authorship of so unique a set of poems carrying beneath the surface so much of history between 1346 and 1365.

We regret to hear that, owing to the insufficient response made to the recent appeal for funds by the Cretan Committee, Mr. D. G. Hogarth is obliged to give up the excavating work in the island, which he had projected. Mr. A. J. Evans, however, will finish, if possible, his work on the palace at Knossos.

It would seem from the researches of M. Leidié, states the *Chemist and Druggist*, that the ink used by the ancients was composed chiefly of lampblack. M. Leidié examined the contents of two bronze cylinders which were found in the ruins of a Roman villa at Vertault (Côte-d'Or). The cylinders contained a dark substance, which, it was argued, was either an ointment, a paint, or ink. Chemical tests negatived the first two suggestions, and finally the substance was identified as lampblack. Traces of copper, tin, iron, and chalk were found in the ash. The ink was, therefore, of a nature similar to the present-day Indian ink.

The Essex House Press will shortly publish the third monograph on famous London buildings. The subject is "The Old Palace of Bromley." The work has been prepared by Mr. E. Godman, and has an introductory note by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. There will be fifty illustrations of the architectural work, ceilings, friezes, wood-work, stone-carvings, etc., of the old palace. The second monograph was "The Church of Saint Mary,

Stratford atte Bow"; and the first, "Trinity Hospital, Mile End."

The late Mr. Ionides' collection of antiques is to be sold at Christie's, about the middle of March. Mr. Ionides was justly celebrated for his good taste, and had the great advantage of making many of his purchases on the spot, as the various antiquities were unearthed. At Tanagra, in particular, he was most fortunate, and there is likely to be keen competition for the sixty beautiful statuettes he got from that place. His collection, however, was not confined to Greek *objets d'art*. China came in for no inconsiderable share of his attention, and his old bronzes and curios from the Far East, which are to be sold at the same time, have been greatly admired by connoisseurs.

The excavations commenced in 1879 by Dörpfeld and Milchöfer upon the site of the great temple of Athena Alea at Tegea, in Arcadia, says the *Athenæum*, are now being continued by the French School in Athens, under the direction of Dr. Mendel, and with considerable results. Fragments have come to light of the sculptured boar-hunt described by Pausanias in his Itinerary, who names Scopas of Paros as the artist. The torso of a woman with a short chiton is assumed by Dr. Mendel to have belonged to the Atalanta; a head terribly damaged is a remnant of the Hercules; and a part of one of the hounds has been discovered. A beautiful head, excellently preserved, is attributed to the statue of Hygieia, which, according to Pausanias, was next to that of Athena. A few small bronzes, similar to those found at the German excavations in Olympia, and the American in the Heræum of Argos, have also been unearthed. The excavations of the French School are to be continued during the winter, and will probably be extended towards the Stadion and the temple of Athena Polias.

In our note last month on the exhibition of Sussex iron-work in Lewes Castle we described a pair of brand-irons shown as 22 feet high. A correspondent kindly points out the obvious slip. "Feet" should, of course, have been "inches."



## Thatched Churches.

BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

**T**WAS no very great while since a just cause for reproach that the interior of some of our churches resembled barns more than anything else, so desolate and mean an appearance did they often present. Such a reproach, affecting as it did the period of decadency that marked the last two centuries, has happily well-nigh passed away. But the barn-like appearance, as it affects the exterior, is still conspicuous here and there in the few examples that remain of a church covered with thatch. As a highly picturesque object situate amidst the most pleasant of rural surroundings, the retention of a thatched covering that invests the parish church with a quaint and peculiar appearance may seem very desirable, not only from an æsthetic, but also from an antiquarian standpoint. There is, however, another side to the picture. This dried vegetable material that is utilized to protect a substantial erection largely formed of stone, and possessing many features of architectural beauty and importance, has many disadvantages, and is both inappropriate and incongruous. It is, of course, a mistake to suppose that such a form of covering necessarily represents the original character of the work, for few roofs of ancient churches even approach at all near the remote date of the erection of the main building. Occasionally we hear it remarked by people who ought to be better informed that a particular church must be very old, for "it has a thatched roof"! Now, to go back no further than the time of the wholesale confiscation of church property in the sixteenth century, it frequently happened that a church roof was stripped of its lead—the most appropriate form of covering—which was replaced by the meanest and least expensive material—viz., reed or straw thatch. It would sometimes happen also that upon the renewal or substitution of another roof of framed timber the original character of the outer portion was destroyed from motives of economy or expediency.

"Thatched just like the barns" was an

observation that fell from one who looked upon a thatched church for the first time, and indeed the use made of thatch to cover agricultural store-houses and the like, will not allow us very readily to regard this particular covering as appropriate or seemly when used for church roofs.\* Where no more suitable material was at hand, it can be easily understood how thatch would lend itself most admirably for roofing purposes in a general way. But thatch, although it may be excellent quality reed, is so essentially mean and commonplace that we cannot do otherwise than associate it with a very primitive and rude condition of things—one, indeed, in which the barbarism of a distant past finds its corresponding features reproduced in, say, the darkest parts of the equatorial Africa of our own day.

The material chiefly used in thatching is a tall grass with a woody culm, which we are accustomed to recognise as the common reed (*Phragmites communis*). It makes a vigorous growth in rich alluvial soils, and flourishes generally in marshy spots. The reed is specially the product of the Fens, where it attains in the *reed-ronds* a considerable consistency and firmness that renders it highly useful for thatching purposes. Previous to the extensive drainage of the Fens there was an immense growth of this serviceable commodity, which was cut in large quantities at the close of summer, when it was reaped like corn. Being first carefully dried and dressed, the reed was tied up in bundles and made into stacks. The fen-reed is esteemed very highly, and although it is now to only a very limited extent required for thatching purposes, the custodians of churches, where a thatch covering still remains, are glad to make use of it for repairs and renewal.† This form of covering, thickly laid, is considered less pervious to heat and cold than any other like material similarly employed, being "coolest in summer, warmest in winter." This constitutes its chief and real recom-

\* When Gwilt defines "thatch" in his *Glossary* he is careful to say it is a "covering of straw or reeds used on the roofs of cottages, barns, and such like buildings."

† The interesting church of St. Michael, Long Stanton, near Cambridge, has only recently been re-thatched with fine quality reeds, which in bulk may endure a generation.

mendation, but some persons (the present writer among them) are inclined to regard it as the only recommendation, and one which ought scarcely to be allowed to weigh when viewed side by side with its manifest disadvantages as a roof-covering for a parish church; while it may be commended for its durability and aspect of neatness, if occasionally trimmed. Experience scarcely warrants this unstinted praise. The conditions of country life are such that durability and neatness are practically unknown in this connection. Although the bulk of the thick thatch remains to all intents and purposes for many years, yet the surface, especially in some localities, is being continually loosened and scattered, either by the agency of birds (the starlings being terrible pests), or owing to wind and rain. As a consequence the place is in a constant state of untidiness, the roof and the ground below being littered in a truly saddening way by displaced reed, while in the nesting season the thatch is rendered most unsightly by holes in all directions. It is no uncommon occurrence to find the work of extensive repair to the thatch completely upset in the course of a few hours by these feathered intruders that persist in searching for the insects and grubs that harbour in so snug a refuge. The quietude that surrounds a village church is in itself an inducement to the birds to play havoc with so frail and unprotected a covering. One of the evils connected with the thatch is seen in the manifest insufficiency to carry off water, which consequently finds a way both to the roof and its rafters, causing a settlement of damp in and about the walls and foundations. With the object of protecting the walls from the downpour of rain, etc., the thatch is so arranged as to project some distance over, no guttering or spouting being used. But this device offers very slight protection, and when the weather is very stormy the walls suffer severely, especially where plastered. A covering of good quality reeds newly placed by a competent thatcher doubtless forms an excellent substitute for a more worthy material, but a roof of this character is so rarely wholly renewed that it hides from observation a condition of rotteness and decay made noisome by insects and birds, for it is a veritable breeding-place for all

kinds of dangerous germs. It moreover induces the destructive worm to settle in the roof-timbers. Occasionally even greater abominations are experienced.\*

The word "thatch" is now generally used in the isolated sense of a roof-covering formed of reed, straw or other like material. This particular application of the word does not appear to have been always maintained, for it may be occasionally found applied in reference to the use of lead, stone, etc., as material for covering roofs. In the *Accounts of Durham Castle* (A.D. 1544) is the entry:

"For thekyng of ij foder of new leyde." So also in the *Records of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh*:

"ffor theaking of the Chapel . . . with lead." In Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (vol. i., p. 64) we find an allusion to

"Ane yle on the south side of the paroch kirk of Seton, of fine estlar (ashlar), pendit (vaulted) and theikit (thatched) with stane."

We have also the word "*thack-tiles*" used in reference to tiles or slates for roofing purposes, although fifteenth-century phraseology has made us familiar with the words "tilers" and "thatchers," which seem to suggest a well-observed distinction. I have a strong conviction that the term "thatch," as applied to a roof-covering other than one formed of reed, etc., was well-nigh exclusively used in Scotland and the Border counties. The old use of the word "thatch" was probably intended to signify any form of roof-covering (for the term clearly means "to cover"),† but the employment of so many varieties of vegetable growth (reed, straw, turf, flags, etc.) perhaps brought about the present-day exclusive application of the word as now generally understood.

There can be no question as to the early use of thatch in one form or another. Wherever a permanent habitation arose, fashioned, as the case might be, of wood, stone, mud, or sunburnt brick, etc., a roof of some kind became necessary. This would partake of the form and character of the main structure; straw or rushes, mud or

\* The carcass of a cat was found in the thatched roof of a Norfolk Church in 1898.

† A.S. *þacc*, thatch, whence *þeccan*, to thatch; Du. *dak*, whence *dekken*, from which our English word *deck* is borrowed.

stone, would be laid upon rafters, and the place would thus be "thatched." Buildings of importance would receive a covering that corresponded to the particular features that distinguished them. Writing to one, Thurstan, sometime a monk at Norwich (over whom the world had gained an ascendancy), Bishop Herbert Losinga says: "Disdaining our thatched huts (*tuguria*), you dwell in marble palaces" (presumably roofed in with a corresponding covering). This allusion points to the use made of thatch in association with poor buildings and lowly surroundings, and the glimpse we gain touching the nature of the temporary erection, while the stately Norman buildings were in progress, is both interesting and instructive.

The ancient practice of thatching buildings having roofs sloping from a central ridge is well established. Herodotus describes the houses of Sardis as covered with reeds, and Plautus, in his *Rudens*, alludes to the similar use of a like material, while the northern nations and the ancient Helvetii are known to have employed this class of roof-covering. The houses of the ancient Britons were largely built of reeds and rushes, altogether consonant with their manners and habits of life. Willow-wythes intertwined with wattles, and overlaid with a coarse plaster formed of clay and chopped straw (called "daub"), and set in a framework of timber, was an early method that found its appropriate covering in a spreading of grass or reed.

In the common buildings of ancient Greece and Rome tiles were used for roofing purposes, while more important erections were covered with thin slabs of marble grooved together. In more northern localities, where a higher pitched roof became obligatory on account of snow and rain, some lighter material such as slate was employed. The early Christians, adopting in all probability the method of construction seen in the Roman basilica, having a sloping roof, would avail themselves, it may be supposed, of a roof-covering agreeable to the prevailing custom.

Some early references exist that are full of interest in respect to the practice of covering ecclesiastical buildings.

Paulinus is said to have built the Church of Glastonbury (A.D. 630) of timber, and to

have covered it with lead. This, be it observed, in a marshy district. In A.D. 652 St. Finian built a church in the Isle of Lindisfarne "after the manner of the Scots. He made it not of stone, but of hewn oak, and covered it with reeds." Eadbert, afterwards Bishop of that church, "took off the thatch and covered it, both roof and walls, with plates of lead" (Bede: *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii. 25).

The restoration by Bishop Wilfred of the church of York (A.D. 674), then in a state of complete ruin, included the covering of the roof with lead.

The description given in Edgar's charter to Malmesbury of the sorry state of the Church roof, "ruinated with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards even to the rafters," affords a true picture of the condition into which a thatch-covered roof might rapidly pass.

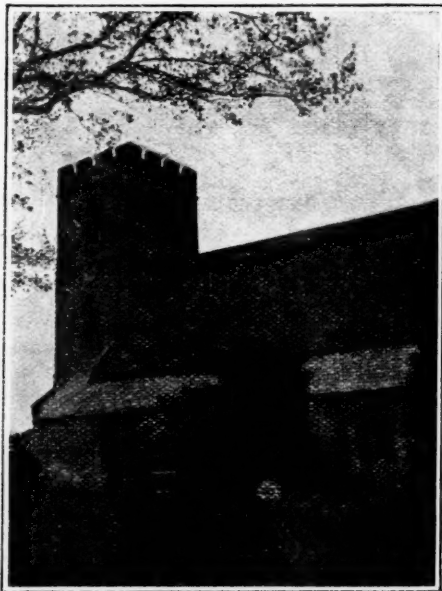
The first Church of Glastonbury was built after the British fashion, and even castles were constructed, in like manner, of wythes intertwined with wattles, and daub, in the early days of our country's history. Among the Anglo-Saxons the parish churches were largely covered with wooden shingles and the bark of trees, or thatched with reed, which internally would be exposed to view. It may be assumed that these churches were, as a rule, constructed of such material as the immediate neighbourhood furnished. Owing to difficulties of transit building material would rarely be brought from distant places. It is well-nigh certain that churches formed of timber (a few wooden churches are even mentioned in the Domesday Book) would have a form of covering composed either of thatch of some kind, or wood shingles of local growth, in keeping with the main structure. Such roof-covering would scarcely be regarded in any other light than a temporary expedient, just in the same way that the wooden church would itself be viewed. As soon as these frail and undignified buildings disappeared, giving place to worthier erections of stone or similar material, the thatch would in all probability be given up in favour of a covering that would at once harmonize with its surroundings and possess a character of permanence and suitability. It would, without doubt, be constantly found inopportune, during those early days before the art of

church building had made any appreciable progress, to cease the use altogether of a material that often lay nearest to hand, and that could be skilfully manipulated by one or more of the village folk accustomed to this class of work. This in itself would offer a strong inducement for the retention of thatch as a church roof-covering. The shingles or wooden tiles used in the early days of ancient Rome soon gave place to tiles either of slate, stone, or marble, or even gilded bronze, not to mention the more humble ware fabricated by the potter. It was no mere æsthetic move, but one largely induced by the apprehension of fire, which threatened the destruction of the city times out of number.

Among the Anglo-Saxons, in districts especially favourable to the growth of reed, etc., the use of thatch doubtless had a strong hold, while the difficulty in such places of procuring stone would alone tend to the retention of the wooden building. Although from the days of the Roman occupation the making of tile was never wholly laid aside, yet in some districts it may for a time have been greatly neglected owing to the extensive use then made of thatch. With the arrival of the Normans a great impetus would, of course, be given to the erection of buildings of a more substantial character, and the best available material would be used. But in certain districts this was for a long while rendered well-nigh impracticable, owing to the absence of good roads and convenient water-ways. When Erasmus visited Walsingham he saw near the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin "a building thatched with reeds," said to have been brought through the air in the depth of winter, and to have been of great antiquity! The thatch evidently impressed Erasmus, and may have assured him of its age! The retention in ever so partial a way of fragile buildings covered with thatch, was, in a measure, the cause of much epidemic sickness. The periodical distempers of the Middle Ages were to some considerable extent nurtured by a house-covering that absorbed and retained the foul vapours of poor surroundings.

The opening of the seventeenth century witnessed a very determined stand in certain quarters against the retention of thatch, occasioned, I should imagine, not only by the

recurrence of disastrous fires, but also owing to the spread of infection. The authorities of the town of Ipswich\* ordered "all houses and buildings that are now thatched shall have the thatche thereof taken downe, and the same houses, etc., shall be tiled . . . before James' day next." The order, I apprehend, would have held good in regard to a thatched church had there been in Ipswich such a building, as indeed there was at Norwich.



RAMPTON CHURCH, CAMBS., SHOWING THATCHED ROOF OF NAVE (SOUTH ELEVATION).

There are indications that in the same century thatched churches had actually come to be regarded with something like a feeling of abhorrence for somewhat different reasons. The following entries in the Visitation Book of the Archdeacon of Ely, which allude to the deplorable state of some of the Cambridgeshire churches, are very expressive and conclusive as to the then prevalent view taken by those in authority of the thatch covering

\* Ipswich Great Court and Assembly Books (6 James), April 22, 1608.



a church. At Abingdon Magna it was affirmed "the whole church is *pittiful* and *thatcht*, and *extream ill great Holes* in it at w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pidgeons come in." Concerning Rampton, it was stated "the church *thatcht*, *dilapidated* and *very nasty*." At Stapleford the church was said to be "*half thatcht . . . the very thatch rotten*." Of these three churches, Rampton alone retains its reed thatch over the nave roof, the chancel and south aisle respectively being tiled and slated.\* In this instance the ridge of the nave roof is boarded, and the easternmost gable, where it falls to the south aisle at a lower elevation, and joins the chancel, is tiled, presenting a somewhat singular and irregular appearance.† The whole aspect of this roof is favourable to the idea that the small tiled portion of the nave is indicative of the pitch and character of the original roof, and that the thatched roof was introduced probably in the sixteenth century, when a fine Queen-post timber roof which adorns the nave, and was evidently not intended for Rampton Church, necessitated the altered form of the roof and the particular character of the covering.

(To be concluded.)



## Huchown's "Morte Arthure," and the Annals of 1346-1364.

BY GEORGE NEILSON, F.S.A., SCOT.

**R**OMANCE has innumerable junctions with history. Sometimes the two follow for a while identical lines; thus the one is often invaluable as a commentary on the other, and it may even be that romance will supply solid facts where chronicles are deficient. A romancer may compose his plot with the aid of contemporary details of chivalry. This, we shall see, was done by Huchown off the Awle Ryale, the poet whose personality and precise achieve-

ment in fourteenth-century poetry are now in course of fresh scrutiny from new standpoints. The alliterative historical romance of *Morte Arthure*, edited for the Early English Text Society, and again in a cheap and pretty form by Mrs. M. M. Banks, is one of the select list of undisputed works of Huchown, but has scarcely received the measure of recognition which its quality deserves. The most recent proposition regarding this poem is that first the poet wrote the alliterative translation of Guido de Columpna, the *Destruction of Troy* (also edited for the Early English Text Society in 1867-1874), and that he next wrote a poem, also alliterative, known as *Titus and Vespasian*, or, *The Sege of Jerusalem*. Certain it is that the *Titus and Vespasian* has an extensive series of lines identical with lines from the *Troy* poem, although all the critics are not convinced by my contention that these identities are due to the two poems being by the same author. My grounds need not be recapitulated; a general statement of the chief of them appears in the *Athenæum* of June 1, 1901. At the same time there was pointed out a series of connections between each of these poems and the alliterative *Morte Arthure*, which, coupled with the numerous identities of lines between the latter and the *Troy* poem, were held by me to be clear indications of common authorship. Meanwhile, the discussion is so far from being ended that weighty constituent arguments are as yet barely hinted. Much remains to say on these mysterious poems of Huchown, the place of which in English literary history it becomes increasingly evident will one day be of loftier command than has hitherto been conceded. From the antiquarian standpoint they offer many problems, as in an indirect but extraordinary degree they touch English history. Especially is this the case with *Morte Arthure*, which, although centrally concerned with the King Arthur of Geoffrey of Monmouth, yet drew largely for its amplifications of detail—elements added to the narrative of Geoffrey of which it was a free rendering—upon the circumstances of the poet's own time. Events utilized for romance embellishment are, indeed, so clearly recognisable as to afford a capital body of evidence for the date of the poem, and even to suggest a purpose and occasion.

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\* The illustration from a photograph by G. F. C. Searle, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, represents this thatched nave roof.

† Viollet-le-Duc alludes to the custom of forming the ridge in mud in which plants and grasses were inserted to prevent the earth from being dissolved and washed away by the rain

That *Morte Arthure* is a political poem might be a statement open to discussion; that it contains subtly and yet palpably a mass of history which alliterative critics have not quite appreciated will be clear to all who set alongside its borrowings from fourteenth-century romance, law, and travel, its direct use of English battle on land and sea. For the war by land, to say nothing of geographical facts pointing towards the same quarter, let us in the light of Crecy examine Arthur's battle with Lucius. Arthur has three battalions, and Valiant of Wales commands the van. At Crecy Edward III. had three battalions and the Prince of Wales commanded the van (*prima acies*). Arthur dismounted his knights, and arrayed his archers on the wings.

Fittes his fotemen alles hym faire thynkes  
On frounte in the forebreste, the floure of his  
knyghtez,  
His archers on aythere halfe he ordayne ther-  
aftyre  
To schake in a sheltrone to schotte whene thame  
lykez. (ll. 1989-92.)

Just so did Edward III. Mr. Oman, in his *Art of War*, p. 605, keeps close by his authorities in saying: "The men-at-arms, all on foot, were formed in a solid line . . . in the centre of the 'battle.' The archers stood in two equal divisions to the right and left of the men-at-arms." The turning-point of Arthur's battle was when the "bowmen of Bretayne" had "bekerde with bregaundez of ferre," and so outshot the "bregaundez," in spite of their fire of "quarrelles," "that all the scheltrone schonte and schoderide at ones." Just so Edward's archers routed the brigandine-clad crossbowmen of Genoa shooting quarrels. After this Arthur's army had to meet a fierce charge of horse, wherein great hurt was done by the trampling of the steeds. Just so, as Galfridus le Baker expressly tells, had Edward to sustain an impetuous cavalry charge, and the ranks of the French specially suffered *sub pedibus equorum*. Again, if the Imperial dragon-banner threatened no quarter to Arthur's followers, the French oriflamme and the English dragon alike, according to Galfridus le Baker, carried at Crecy the like menace. Yet one more point in common remains: if Arthur fought with the Emperor Edward had in the field against him, "the

son of the King of Bohemia" (so says Adam of Murimuth) "newly made Emperor by the Pope."

No inquirer will be likely to resist the inference that Arthur's battle with Lucius was modelled on Edward's victory of 1346. [In like manner the surrender of Jerusalem in *Titus and Vespasian* by the Jews

Without birnie and brightwede in her bar chertes—

an episode not in the literary sources drawn upon—could hardly have come from anywhere but Calais in 1347.] And, definite as are the proofs for historical battle by land, not less distinct are they for historical battle by sea.

The great sea-fight in *Morte Arthure*, perhaps the most striking performance of its kind in the English language, is a transfer to the poetical credit of King Arthur of an exploit of Edward III. Its remarkably vivid detail is wholly borrowed from Edward's victory over the Spanish fleet off Winchelsea in August, 1350. Some critics have talked of the Battle of Sluys. With the Battle of Sluys the encounter between Arthur and the allies of Mordred has nothing in common. With the battle off Winchelsea the identification is complete and minute. No one who considers the accounts given by Galfridus le Baker and by Froissart (in Luce's edition), and glances at Minot, Murimuth's continuator, and Walsingham, will demur to the proposition—nay, the thing goes farther, for English historians henceforth will need to take account of Huchown's poem as of the foremost descriptive value for a battle already well described by English chroniclers. The ships have topcastles furnished with artillery and stones as projectiles, also with "gads of iron." Armature of "hurdace" appears. There is cutting of head-ropes followed by the fall of yards and masts as the vessels crash into each other. Arthur in the poem has "beveryn lokkes"; in history Edward III. has a "chapelet de beveres." The King doffs beaver in history to put on his "bacinet," in the poem he puts on his helm. Sign of battle is given by "trompes"; at the first encounter of the ships a mast falls over; as they grapple they "castys crepers one cross" in the poem, and in history "acrokierent a cros de fer et de kaines." The archers of

Arthur and of Edward alike outshoot the enemy on the fighting-tops, and then board and storm. If in the poem men's brains stain the "kidd castells" which are "corven with weapons," in history the ships are painted (*pictas*) with blood and brains, and bristle with arrows sticking in masts, sails and castles (*castris*). But there is a finishing touch. For a moment Huchown forgets that Mordred's shipmen are Danes; in one line only does he change. When the ships are boarded and stormed, what happens?

Spanyolis spedily sprentyde over burdez  
Alle the kene men of kampe knyghtes and other  
Killyd are colde dede and castyne over burdez.

Such, historically, was the exact fate of the "Espagnols" off Winchelsea. Pithily Galfridus le Baker puts it, that in a twinkling ships that had been full of Spaniards were emptied of them, and that then the dead and dying were hurled over into the sea. "Fele fissesches thai fede," says the dry Lawrence Minot. They had been summoned to surrender, but disdaining (the word is Walsingham's) to do so, they perished to a man.

Thus from *Morte Arthure* two inferences come: the one is, that as both the great land-fight and the great sea-fight are battles of Edward III. he is the Arthur of the poem; the other is that that fact is decisive so far of the date. The poem is of his time. After his death it is inconceivable that he could have been selected for a compliment so glorious.

After 1350, and before 1377, then, we must assume the poem was composed; and happily there are grounds whereby to approximate the actual year. Many and learned as the commentators have been, none of them appears to have observed the direct effect which the geographical facts of the poem have on its time of origin. A contemporary record like the *Scalacronica* (begun in Edinburgh Castle) shows in its narrative of the events of 1358 to 1362, that a very large percentage of the—often out-of-the-way—places named in the poem, were in those years spoken of in connection with the warfare in France—names like "le markeis de Mise," Reins, Turry, Chartres, Troys, Roan, Came, Henawde, Holland and Swetherik.

Very many are the contemporary touches. The "genatours of Genne" (l. 2898) are the

"geneteurs" of Chandos Herald's *Prince Noir* (ll. 2004-2898), and the "Genevois sur genès" of Cuvelier's *Vie vaillant Bertran du Guesclin* (l. 11144). Arthur's ships being arrayed in red by our poet (l. 3613) may be compared with Edward's warship, "navis vocata le Reade Cog," mentioned in the Patent Rolls of 34 Edward III. "Chartyre of pesse" (l. 1542) was, according not only to Froissart but to earlier historians, the current name given to the Treaty of Bretigny in 1362. Whoever reads Cuvelier's noble poem will understand how readily the machinery of martial vows would be welcomed for the plot of an Arthurian poem when they played such a part in serious chivalry. Perhaps one may go further and say that the selection of the Holy Vernacle for the vows of Arthur's court, although almost certainly suggested by the central position of that relic in the *Titus and Vespasian*, is not without its direct connection with the Black Prince's campaigns in a territory which was a centre of the cult of Veronica, whom her devotees there still revere, naming a book in her honour, *Sainte Veronique, Apôtre de l'Aquitaine* (Toulouse, 1877). These geographical and other allusions seem to point to a date more recent than 1362, and history will carry us one step closer. Among the tributary allies of Lucius Iberius, the Sowdans and Saracens numbered include those of "Tartary and Turky," of "Babyloyne and Baldake," and the liegemen "of Lettow," while in the Mediterranean—on Arthur's side (so I read the parenthetical lines 596, 597),

The Kynge of Cyprys on the see the Sowdane  
abydes  
With alle the reales of Roodes arayede with hym  
one.

In 1363 the King of Cyprus had been the honoured guest of Edward III.; in the spring of 1365 he was gathering his fleet for the attack on the Sultan of Alexandria, that expedition which Guillaume de Machaut was to sing. And what happened at the close of 1364 beside Adrianople? Capgrave (translating the narrative of 1364, either from the *Eulogium Historiarum*, or from Murimuth's continuator) shall say:

"In this zere on the pleyn of Turkye was  
a grevous batayle. . . . On the Christen

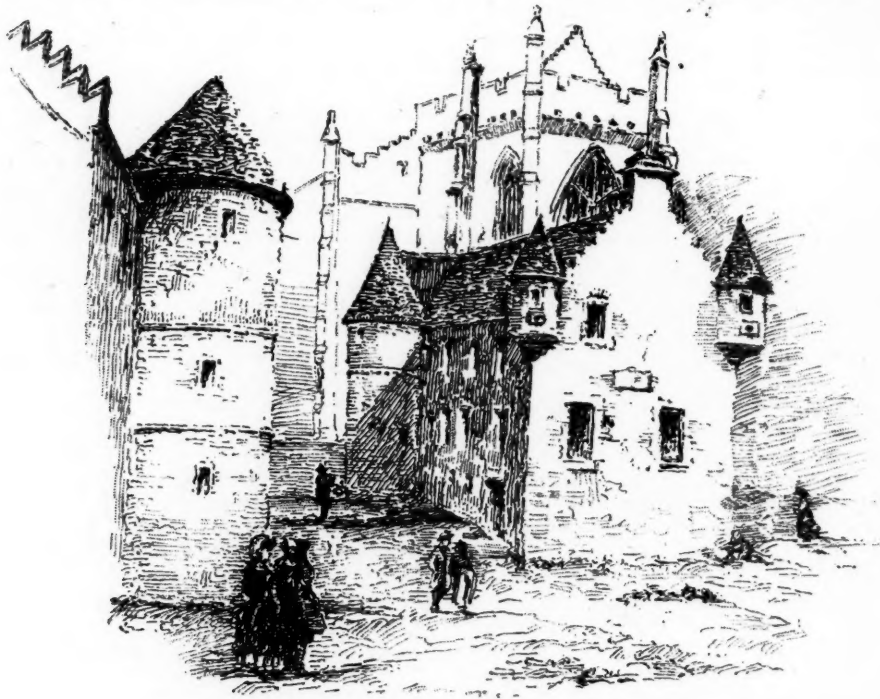
side were slayn . . . and the Maistir of the Hospital in the yld of Rodis. . . . On the other side . . . were these: The Soudan of Babilony; the Kyng of Turkye; the Kyng of Baldak; the Kyng Belmaryn; the Kyng of Tartare; the Kyng of Lettow; of which iii were slayn."

Evidently, therefore, we have in *Morte Arthure* (ll. 575-605) explicit allusion to this battle fought in November, 1364. This,

### Ancient Stirling.\*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE appreciative reception given to Mr. Fleming's modest but excellent little book on *The Old Ludgings of Stirling* has led him to make a more ambitious and successful effort. In this handsome quarto work, Mr. Fleming's



OLD VIEW OF THE MANSE AND PROVOST BRUCE'S LUDGING.

added to other circumstances specially inclusive of a Scottish fact not here to be dwelt upon, leads me to date *Morte Arthure* about 1365, perhaps early in that year before the King of Cyprus had made his abortive exploit known in French literature as "La Prise d'Alexandrie."



sketches of mansions, houses, and fragments of old buildings, in and around Stirling, which have been the work of his leisure for several years, are reproduced; whilst the accompanying letterpress gives abundant evidence of careful reading and study.

\* *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility* Described and illustrated by J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. Scot. Paisley and London: Alexander Gardner, 1902. 4to., pp. 477. Price 21s. net.

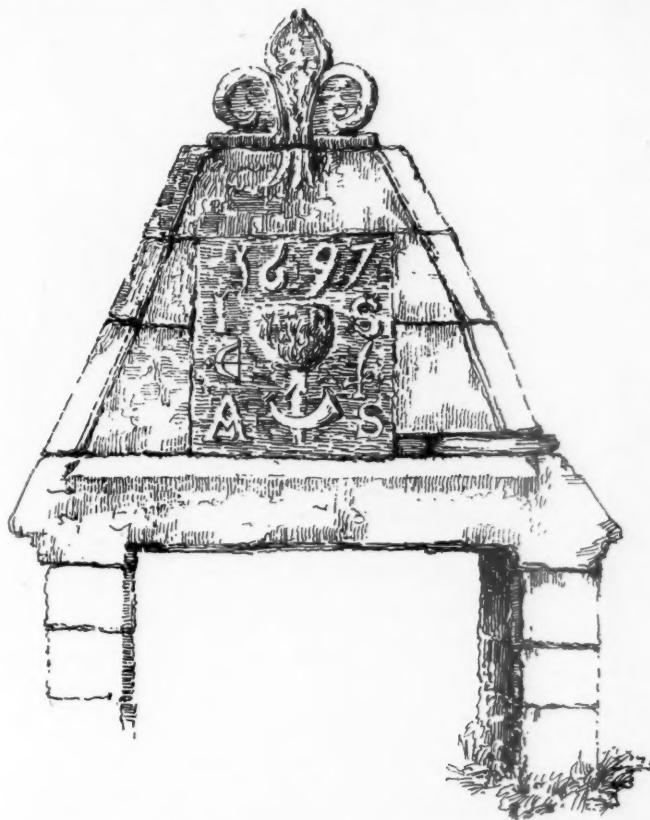
We are obliged to Mr. Gardner for the loan of the blocks that illustrate this article.



English visitors to Scotland, who may fancy that they well know Stirling and its surroundings, will probably be surprised to find how much they have overlooked of historic interest and architectural value.

There is not one of the two hundred and odd drawings that does not reproduce a

Who, for instance, looking at this old view of Auchenbowie Ludging, taken in 1820, would at first suppose that it was a drawing of the town mansion of Provost Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie, on the south side of St. John Street (the ancient South Gait), Stirling, and the adjacent ancient manse?



DORMER OF COWANE MANSION HOUSE.

subject well worthy of being thus preserved. About some there is a strange fascination, reminding us of the far greater influence that both France and Spain had upon Scottish, as opposed to English, domestic or secular architecture, causing it to develop in a picturesque and interesting way on what would generally be termed foreign lines.

The turret stair still remains, though its conical roof has gone. Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie was a magistrate of Stirling in 1521, and Provost in 1556. The date of the erection of his town house was about 1520.

During the Jacobean period, when Stirling was so often the residence of the Court, many houses of architectural pretensions

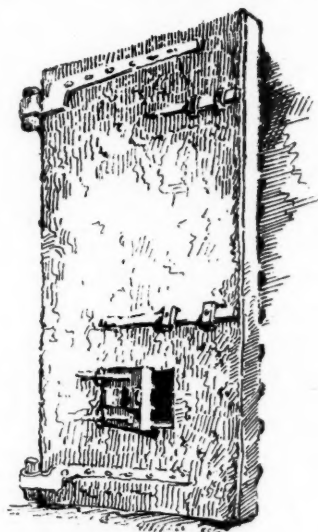
were erected as the "ludgings" of the nobility, officials, and gentlefolk. The great majority of these remained, often in a ruined or dilapidated condition, until 1784; but since that date their remains have been steadily disappearing. Hence the great value of Mr. Fleming's work.

The Cowane mansion house, situated on the west side of the ancient *Vennal of la Virgin Marie*, now St. Mary's Wynd, was second to none in architectural and historical interest. The building is now in utter ruin, but, fortunately, Mr. Fleming gives a charming sketch of its fairly good condition so late as 1860. Dr. Rogers' claim, that this building was originally owned by the Regent Morton, seems unsubstantiated. It belonged in the first half of the sixteenth century to John Cowane, merchant, the grandfather of John Cowane, Stirling's greatest benefactor, who died in 1633. After his death, and that of his younger brother and heir, it passed to their nephews, John and Alexander Schorts. The initials of the two Schorts, with the date 1697, and with a hunting-horn slung on the trunk of a tree, bow and arrow, and hunting-knife, appear over a dormer-window. These ornamented dormers were a characteristic feature of Stirling architecture right through the seventeenth century. The small attention paid to its ancient features by the town authorities is disgraceful, and has several times been severely rebuked. This building, the birthplace of the town's greatest benefactor, was deliberately unroofed some years ago by the Town Council, on the plea of its being in a dangerous condition, and has ever since been totally neglected by the very men who are patrons of the hospital that Cowane founded. We agree with Mr. Fleming that their conduct is "little less than a scandal"; in fact, the first three words of this judgment might with advantage have been omitted.

The old Cranock mansion of the Drummond family, though much altered in 1827, is an "interesting and picturesque type of a nobleman's residence of the early part of the sixteenth century." Among other illustrations, Mr. Fleming gives a sketch of the original old oak, iron-knobbed door, which still remains beneath the porch.

He says: "This door is unique in respect

that it has near the bottom a singular small wicket-door or panel about 1 foot square, on hinges, with a strong lock, as shown in this sketch. Its purpose at that place is not obvious." The old door of Mullion Church, Cornwall, with a similar small wicket, was recently figured in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, where it was offered as a puzzle to its readers. Its solution does not seem difficult. The small opening was intended for the ingress and egress of dogs, when it was not convenient or safe to open the larger portal. When Elizabeth's pursuivants were harrying to the death Roman



OLD DOOR OF CRANOCK MANSION.

Catholic priests in the Peak of Derbyshire, they gained night admission to the Eyres' house at Padley by passing a boy through the unbolted "dog-door."

The large old seventeenth-century house known as the West Quarter Mansion is a singularly dreary and unattractive building; but there is a good deal of feeling and Continental character about the large dovecot, of unusual design. The great house was built by Sir William Livingston, fourth son of Sir Alexander Livingston of Craigiehall. The coat of arms over the door of the

dovecot, of which Mr. Fleming gives an enlarged sketch, has below it the date 1647, and is flanked with the initials S. W. L. and H. L., which stand for Sir William Livingston and Dame Helenore Livingston, his wife.

This date probably gives the approximate time of the erection of the tasteless house as well as the tasteful dovecot. The design for the latter was probably obtained from abroad. In 1648 Sir William served under his cousin,

### Folk-Lore Notes: The Festival of the Brand.

By E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.



R. FELIX POMMEROL, Maire of Gerzat (Puy-de-Dôme), whose lamented death has since been announced, contributed to the Society of Anthropology of Paris last July a paper on the Festival of the Brands and the



DOVECOT, WEST QUARTER.

the Earl of Callendar, as second in command, in the attempt made by the Scots to rescue Charles I.



Gaulish god Grannus. In every village of Auvergne a *feu de joie* is lit up on the night of the first Sunday in Lent. The people dance and sing round it and jump over it across the flames. They proceed at the same time to the ceremony of the Grannas-mias (pl.); the granno-mio (sing.) being a torch of straw

fastened on to a wooden lath, which is set alight when the fire is half burnt out. It is carried about to the places where fruit-trees are planted. The following song is shouted at the top of their voices while the torches are alight:

Granno, mo mio;  
Granno, mon pouère;  
Granno, mo mouère;

meaning "Grannus, my friend; Grannus, my father; Grannus, my mother." The torches, or lighted brands, are passed under each tree, while the people walk under the bough and among the branches, singing and crying:

Brando, brandounci,  
Tsaque brantso, in plan panei!

"Brand, little brand, to each branch a full basket!" Dr. Pommerol considered that this festival was evidently the survival of an ancient solar worship, falling in the equinoctial month of March, and celebrated in honour of the return of the sun to commence his work of heat-giving and regeneration. In some villages the ashes of the torches are shaken over the sown fields or placed in the nests of the fowls, so that there may be many eggs laid during the year. This is followed by a feast of fritters and pancakes. The modern interpretation given by the people themselves to their ancient hymn applies it to the literal father and mother of the family, wishing them a numerous posterity. A variant of the festival, as performed a century ago in the department of Eure-et-Loir, is described in the first volume of the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of France. M. Atgier identifies the god Grannus with the Celtic Mercury, but inscriptions dedicated to Apollo Grannus have been found both in England and in Alsace.



### Notes on the Antiquities of Brough, East Yorkshire.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



HERE are probably few districts in Yorkshire that have yielded such a variety of interesting archæological remains as has the neighbourhood of Brough and South Cave, of which, at the same time, we are in such ignorance,

historically, of the former inhabitants of the area. Undoubtedly there have been important British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon stations within the district, but what their names were and what part they acted in the history of this country we have yet to learn. Probably, in some instances, their secrets will remain for ever hidden.

The British remains, dating from the time prior to the Roman invasion, are the earliest, and will be described first. One of the most important finds that have been made was in 1891, when a complete skeleton was unearthed in the upper part of Mr. Prescott's gravel-pit, about a mile from Brough. It was found in a bed of sand 4 or 5 feet from the surface. All the bones were in splendid preservation, I understand, but with the exception of the skull and lower jaw none of them were taken care of. With the skeleton were found a bronze dagger, or knife, and a very fine bone pin (Fig. 1). The former was laid on one side of the body, and the pin was at the shoulder, and had evidently been used to fasten a garment. The relics have been somewhat squandered; the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., of Durham, has the dagger, Councillor J. G. Hall, of Hull, has the bone pin, and the skull is elsewhere. Canon Greenwell and Mr. Hall have kindly lent me their respective specimens, and I have had them photographed together.

The bone pin is particularly interesting, as, as far as I can at present ascertain, it is different from any object of this material that has been found with a British interment. It is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, slightly over  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, and is 1 inch wide at its ornamental end. Being made from a long bone it is slightly convex; the point, or pin proper, is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, and is stained green, apparently owing to its having been buried in proximity to the bronze dagger. The ornamental portion consists of five rings carved out of the solid bone; one, in the centre, is in a line with the point, and there are two others on each side. The five holes are about the same size, and have been carefully drilled through the flat bone. The rings nearest the point have been ornamented by cuts or incisions (five on one side and six on the other), radiating from the centre of the ring. They extend from the upper surface



of the bone down the sides to the under surface; thus the upper and under sides are alike. The back rings are left smooth, but there are two carefully-incised grooves around the edge of each, parallel to the length of the pin.



FIG. 1.

The dagger is triangular in shape. Its greatest length is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and its greatest width 3 inches. Both sides are similar, and though the blade is slightly rough and tarnished, it is in good condition. In the middle of the blade along the whole length there is a slightly elevated ridge, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. Along both edges were three parallel grooves, which, however, are now nearly

VOL. XXXVIII.

obliterated. These features occur on both sides of the blade. The dagger, in all probability, would be fitted into a short broad haft made of wood or other perishable material. For this purpose there were four short rivets, over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness, one of which was, unfortunately, lost during the excavations; the other three still remain. Just above the rivets there is a distinct line which describes a semicircle round the base of the medial elevated ridge, but goes straight across on either side. Below this line the bronze is smooth, and is not oxidized to the same extent as the rest of the blade. It would appear, therefore, that the haft extended as far as this line, and for a time after burial protected the bronze inside it. The bronze dagger and bone pin are shown in the accompanying illustration.

The skull from this burial is a typical brachycephalic skull, and quite characteristic of that of a Bronze Age Briton. It is in a good state of preservation. There is a hole in the left parietal, due to post-mortem decay, and the forehead bears evidence of a nasty blow at some period prior to the death of the individual. The frontal suture is not a usual feature. The teeth, of course, are wonderfully perfect. Professor Charles Stewart, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, has kindly examined the skull for me, and has supplied various technical measurements, which enable us to compare the skull with other types. These indicate that it is a very fair average type of those found in tumuli of the Bronze Period. The skull is here figured, front and side view (Figs. 2 and 3).

A year or two ago, on hearing that a skeleton had been unearthed at the Mill Hill gravel-pit, at Elloughton, near Brough, I visited the locality. On reaching the place, a quantity of small bones, including the phalanges, etc., were seen, and the skull had been taken to the residence of one of the workmen. On examining the place from which they had been taken, a fragment of coarse pottery and one or two pieces of bone were found still in the clay. The remains were not at a very great depth, only about 3 feet. The labourer had in his possession an almost perfect skull and lower jaw. With the exception of a slight fracture on the right

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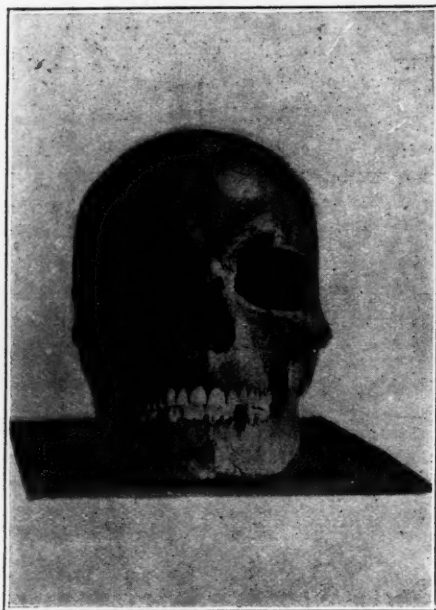


FIG. 2.

side of the upper jaw, and a hole at the top of the skull, made with a pickaxe, the specimen is complete, the teeth being well preserved. On comparing this with the skull previously described, a great similarity is observable, the prominent supraciliary ridge, well-pronounced nose, and massive jaws, being common to both. The Mill Hill specimen, however, is somewhat longer in the head, and is not quite so broad in the face as the other example, though it apparently is of the same general type. At various times human bones have been found in this pit, though, unfortunately, nothing was found in association with them. A collection recently noticed in the Hull Museum, however, is of assistance in the desired direction. A box was there found containing human bones and some pottery, together with a letter, in the writing of Mr. Lyons, a former owner of the pit, describing them. This is dated 1889. There is the greater part of an adult skeleton, and the bones of the cranium, on being placed together, showed that the skull was of an exceptionally large size and curious shape.

The pottery which was found over the head of the skeleton consisted of several fragments of an ornamented "drinking cup," undoubtedly of British age, with the characteristic "herring-bone" pattern. This discovery would seem to indicate that the various other skeletons exhumed in the Mill Hill pit are also probably of British age. Some bones of the ox, curiously cut and polished, and with holes through at the end, have also been obtained from the pit, though the age of these is uncertain. It has been suggested that they were used in a mill which probably formerly stood on the summit of the hill. In the Ethnographic Room in the York Museum are two perforated bones of a precisely similar description. These bear a label in the handwriting of the late Canon Raine: "Bones, curiously carved, found at Hepworth, 1879, and in York, 1880." It will thus be seen that even Canon Raine did not suggest what they were or to what period they belonged.

Besides the specimens already discovered, other remains of British date have been

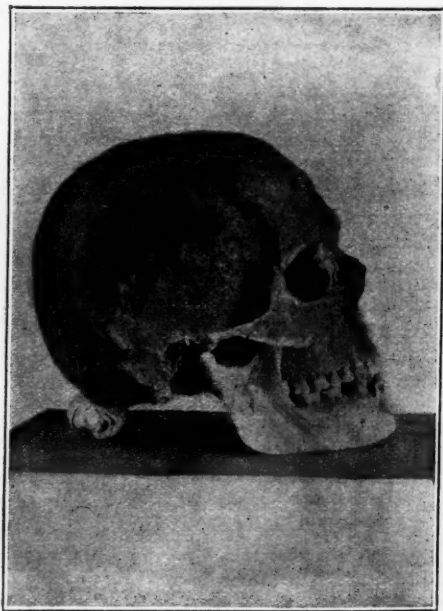


FIG. 3.

found in the vicinity, several, if not most, of which are in the possession of Canon Greenwell, who has kindly allowed me to examine them. There is an exceptionally long bronze spear-head, found near the Humber bank at North Ferriby. The most interesting discovery, however, is a large hoard of bronze flanged axes, and the two halves of a mould of the same material, found at Hotham Carrs, near North Cave.\* The hoard was discovered in 1867, where it had been deposited by its original owner, on Hotham Carrs Farm. The various articles were all found together, and had apparently been hidden away, and not again unearthed until accidentally discovered by the plough several centuries after they were buried. In the excellent work on *British Barrows*, Canon Greenwell states that many of the hoards of weapons found in this country "seem to have been collections of broken implements gathered together for the purpose of being recast." The Hotham specimens are all defective. What the original extent of the hoard was it is not possible to say, as the greater portion of it was sold to a rag-and-bone dealer, and subsequently to a brassfounder in Hull, and destroyed. The remainder, now in Canon Greenwell's possession, consists of seven axes, all of which are of the "paalstab," or palstave type. The largest, which is almost perfect, but rather clumsily made, is 7 inches long and 2½ inches broad at the cutting-edge. The others are either broken at the cutting-edge or at the opposite end. One specimen is simply the lower half of the axe, whilst in another the sharp edge is entirely broken away. Though the axes differ somewhat in shape, and were consequently cast in different moulds, they resemble each other in the size and shape of the "wings," as well as in other particulars. The "wings" are very broad and lozenge-shaped. One artistically-made celt has a loop to enable it to be secured to the handle with a thong; the others are without this provision for secure hafting.

The most important object amongst the Hotham hoard is the bronze mould, and it is interesting to find that two of the axe-heads found with it have been cast in the mould. One is the specimen with the sharp edge

broken off, already referred to, and the other is a more perfect example. The latter does not quite fit in the mould, however, on account of the fact that the cutting-edge has been hammered out after casting, thus making the edge larger and sharper. Examples of stone moulds have occasionally been found in Britain, but it rarely happens that bronze moulds have been discovered in this country, though they have sometimes been met with on the Continent. Canon Greenwell possesses one from near Amiens in France, and there is another French example in the Pitt Rivers Collection. Dr. R. Munro, in his *Lake Dwellings of Europe* (1890), illustrates two bronze moulds for socketed celts, one (Fig. 9, No. 22, on p. 43) from Auvier, another (Fig. 17, No. 8, on p. 84) from the Lake of Geneva. Both specimens were found in Lake Dwellings.

The Hotham mould is 7¼ inches long, nearly 2 inches broad in the centre (when the valves are placed together), and 2½ inches across in its widest part. The two halves fit together with much precision, which is strong evidence of the high degree of efficiency in bronze-casting attained by the Britons. On the outside the mould is slightly ornamented by ridges, but as near as possible its outer form resembles that of the axe, being not unnecessarily thick in any part. One of the valves has five projections (two on each side and one at the bottom), the other having holes to correspond. In every detail the mould is well and carefully made. Canon Greenwell also possesses another palstave from Hotham, not part of this hoard.

(To be concluded.)



### A Family Record of the Sixteenth Century.

By H. J. CARPENTER, M.A., LL.M.

(Concluded from p. 52.)

**B**EWARE that she be not of more  
abylltye then you are for then  
surelye she wylbe chargeabell for  
you to mentayne See that shee  
be of a good name and fame and of a  
good and honest kyndered and inclynede  
and exersysede in good quallytes and condy-

L 2

\* For illustrations of these, see *Antiquary* for March, 1901, pp. 89, 90.

syones lette here be sober wyse dyscryte gentylle and shamefaste Beware that she be not a fowle or geven to horedom drunkenes or comon scole or gyggehalter or on that ys ignorante howe to use and governe thos thynges appertenynge and belonging to her charge for althoffe that there be no grette newde for them to do the thynges themselves yt no dowte yt is necessarye and newdefull for them to knowe howe to do hyt in dede and to see ther sarvantes to do hyt in good order whiche no dowte wilbe myche for your profytt a wyse woman can playe the partes of a gentylle woman and of a good hussewyfe but ther be some clene flyngerede gentylle woman that can do no thyng but sytte at home and pycke in a clowte or shucke lyke serves which surelye do myche plesure yn the comon welthe beware of shuche for the wyse phelosypher Seneca sayethe nor gorgyus apparrell nor exelente plentye of golde and ryches or possessyons dothe not become woman as well as sylenes sobernys feathefullnes chastytye and wysedom dothe the wyseman Socrates sayethe there ys no greter accombranse that maye happen to a man then to have an ignorante wyfe Ecclesiastycus sayethe I wyll rather dewell wyth a lyon or dragon than wythe a wyckede woman Sallamon sayethe a feayre woman wythoute dyscryte maners ys lyke a rynge of gold upon a swynes snowte agayne he sayethe flavor ys dyssettefull and beawtye ys but a vayne thyng but Ecclesiastycus sayethe happye ys the man that hathe a wyfe that ys wyse and off understondynge ffor yt ys wryten wythe her wysdom and travell she shall brynge her hussebonde to worshyppe and grette exystymasyon to shuche a on and yn shuche a on I praye god you may affixe your mynds and take for your on for surelye in my oppynyon yt is better to marye a woman wythowte goods then to marye goods withowte a woman but yt is but badde for a man to marrye a fowle and a begger bothe you knowe whatt I do mene but by wysedom and good advyse yn the begynnyng all this ys to be remedied **BE CAREFUL** for your howseholde use mesure yn all thynges so spende to daye as you maye to morrowe be not an negarde nor yt to lyberall be fere speched unto all men and do inhawnte myche wysemes companye be famlyer wythe

all men but have ffryndeshyppe but wythe serten be not heght mynded hate pryde ande vayne glorie and leve always witheyn your on compas and sele uppe secrets in your on harte take not your ffryndes for your enemyes nor your enymes for your ffryndes and lette your mynde rule your tonge ffyrste here and then speke do thow not that they selfe whyche thowe doste dyspraise in an other nor be not unthankfull to them that have don the good applye your mynds to good lernynge and brynge uppe your chylderen in the feare of gode in obedyens vertue lernynge and yn som good syens or exersyse be not leke the bunter that castethe owte the good mele and kepethe the branne Remember all wayes your on estate and abylyty and dele at no tyme farder then thowe arte well abell to performe be thowe the same man in all that thowe doste pretende to be nor crave not that thow canste not optayne nor yt thynke not thye selfe to be better then thowe arte in dede geve to the nedye yt so give that thow nede not thye selfe and lett your gyfts be accordynge to your habyllytye yf you do dowte anye thyng then aske you counsell of them that be wyse and be not angerye wythe them althoffe they do reprove you for your welthe beware of the companye of idell and wanton women pryde vayne glorie ryettusnes idleness and dysordered playes yt hathe bynne the menes of monye menes ruen and decaye excesse not yn your apparrell nor make your cote alwayes after your wyves mynde geve your selves to the redynge and herynge of the holy scriptures and shuche leke good docteren be lerned in the lawes of the realme and have to rede the olde crownekeles and shuche leke awnshyante hystories rememberynge yt ys a comone saynge yt is a shame for a man to be ignorante of that whyche he ofte to knowe be mery at home amongeste your howseholde and use them wythe gentyllenes have always a respecte to good husebondery and be not to seke to have provysyon and thynges that be nedefulle allwayes in a redynes for your howse and mentenans of the same for in somer remember that wynter will surelye come have no delyte in fylthyne talke

Very  
good ex-  
ersyses

a neces-  
sarye  
thyng



for surelye thos thynges are not honeste to be spoken that ar vysyus and fylthe to be done beware of evell and nofye companye and off thos that be lyghte and suspected persones for as the olde proverbe ys shuch as a man ys yn shuche shall he delyte mocke not nor yt despyte the poure sympell and innosente person but geve god thanks that he hath induede the better flatter nor dysymbell wythe no person nor use not to lye or say untrothe but speke boldlye the truthe unto all men and lett your wordes be your dedes be not a roler a slonderer or a man of fowle language have not to do wythe that that dothe not appertayne unto you but let everye man shutt in his on bowe be slacke and slowe to wrathe myschyf and wyckednes and swyfte and hastye to mersye pettye and forgevenes be constante and pasyente in trobell and adversytye and lawlye and ware yn prosperytye geve blameless counsell to your nyghtebures have a grete desyre wyll and plesure to make pease concords and agrements betewne your nyghteburs when anye of them be yn varyens for so shalte thou be called the chylde of god yf anye man or woman putt anye truste yn the defrawd nor in anye wyse do not dysseve them yf thou be putte yn to anye offes or actorytye exercyse thyen thy offes and actorytye wythe mersye equitye justes wysedom and sobernys alwayes havynge a regarde to the truthe of the cawse accordynge to your dewtye and tryste commytted unto you. Take good advyse yn the begynnyng of anye thyng that you intend to do what the yende wilbe thereof but when you have begonne to do anye thyng dyspache and fyneshe hit quickelye pretende not to monye thynges att on tyme for fere the on do hynder the other atende no thyng above the strenthe or thyng that thou canste not brynge to passe but above all thynges remember before what wilbe the yende beware off hadde I wyste but as the olde saynge ys knowe or you knytte so maye you well slacke but knytte not before you knowe for then hit maybe to late Telle not abrode what thou doste pretende to do for yf thou spede not thy enymes shall laght the to scorne threaten no bodey for that ys woman lycke dowte them whom thou doste know and tryste

not them whom thou doste not know but remember that Deogynes sayethe Trye and then Tryste after good assurance but tryste not or you trye for fere of repentance HAVE

ALWAYES a spessyall care and mynde to your sarvantes and to shuche as be under you and see that everyche of them do trulye ther labuor and

busynes comytted to ther charge and be som tymes amongeste them for I have harde saye that the masteres yee or presens amongeste sarvants ys as good as on that dothe labour. Se that theye do not waste spoyle and consume your goods more then newde shall requyre for there be som that will consume spoyell and waste as muche in on daye yf that theye maye have ther on wyll and lybertye as maye well serve them iij dayes beware of shuche and brynge not uppe your sarvantes yn idellnes See that your Balyfes and other offyseres do make ther juste and trewe acowntes for all that they have to doo or reseve for you and alwayes kepe you a perfytt bocke and a trewe invytory of all your goods and cattalles and sonderye tymes

call your servantes and by your bocke examen them what thynges ther ys loste spoyled consumed lacke or gonne and howe and

whene and by whom and se that your thynges be well mentayned and repered and that in tyme from tyme to tyme when newde ys for on shyllynge in tyme may save three shyllynge SEE ALSO that your hussebonderye labor and all your other labure and busyness bothe wytheyn dours and wythe owte be all wayes done in good seson and yndewe seson and yndewe order for there ys a tyme for all thynges and the thyng that is ons well donne and yn dewe seson is too tymes done shuche sarvantes as have done you good serves helpe them to be preferred in marrage or to some resonabell levyng and then you shall never be wythowte a good sarvante Take no ronnegates roges or suspected person ynto your serves but have men abowte you and they will do lyke men but have fowles and they will do lyke fowles. SEE ALSO that

your tenents and shuche as dothe holde your londs that they do not waste spoyle or lette downe ther howses haggis gardenes or tymber trees Se

bad com-  
panye

marke  
well this

a good  
rule ob-  
serve hit

remem-  
ber this  
also

forgete  
not this  
beware

that no man do incroche anye of your londs kype your churche and lett your sarvantes and famelye do the lyke at all tymes convenyente and se the same mayntayned paye your tythes justely and trulye and lett your hole famlye faste and praye as gods lawes and the prynses dothe appoynte them yf you mynde to kype a good house then beware never grante your barten in junter or lese from your here nor yt suffer hyt to be spowlede yf you mynde your here shall leve when you arre dede but yf you will kepe a good howse indede then muste you kepe and observe thys rule that ys to saye you muste kepe mentayne a good tyllage and have a good rerynge and make good provysyon for the mentenans of the same. RE-

MEMBER ALSO that hyt is your parte  
how to use your chylderen  
and dewtye to provyde appoynte  
and assure to and for every on

of your chylderen as well shuche resonabell levyinges and bargayns that after your dysseste then theye of them selves may be abell to mentayne them selves and ther famelyes as also resonabelle makes for them in marrage learne of Abraham and Tobyas ande be carefull for ther marrage but chefely for your dofters Remember when that an appel ys rypte hyt is good to take hym leste he rotte so detractynge of tyme and wante of care maye torne to your farder trobell and inwarde gryffe for I am sure that men muste before dyner provyde mete yf theye thynke to fare well and agayn yt ys but a vayne thyng to stryve agaynste the streme for no dowte nature passethe nutor therefore followe the felosyfer whiche sayethe Stoppe the begynnynge so maste thowe be sure all dowtefull dysyeses to swage and to cure but yf you be careles and suffer his barste then comethe plestur to late when all cure is paste So I mene yf you wilbe owte of dowte of the yell successe or dawnger of the discredyt of your chyltren then muste you nedes make provysyon for your chylderen as well for mentanans as for marrage and that in dewe

how to use your tenants  
tyme BE GOOD and gentyll to your tenants and love them and have alwayes ther good wylls and reporte performe ther leses and that wythe owte vexsasyon or sute make them sure and good wrytynges when they do take

or purchase anye thyng of you do not to them alwayes that you maye doo but to them that that dothe appertayne to reson justes and good consyenes burden them not wythe more synes rents or serves more then they be well abell to paye you dysplayse not an honeste fryndely tenant for a tryfell or small some of monye Reyoyse and be gladde to se your tenants to prosper for then your londs shall prosper and yf they growe in welthe then no dowte when you com to ther howses they will fryndelye intertayne you and yf you nede anye thyng that they have they will surelye helpe you and be alwayes at your commondmente and redy to do you and yours good. Therefore esteme an honeste fryndelye tenant more then monye Seke not all thyng of there honds after the moste extremeste fassyon but lett them so have hyt at your honds that they maye be abell to paye their rentes mentayne themselves ther famlye and tenements. Be contente wythe gods blyssynges and the porsyon that you have we indede be but mynystares or stuards thereof for a tyme for we brofte no thyng unto this worell nor shall we carye anye thyng wythe us but Surely as Sallamon sayethe all ys but vayne and vanytes therefore whyles you have tyme and spase her in this worell lett us do good unto all men and be mersyfull unto all men and do wronge unto no man be not a userer or accountd a covetus person nor gett you welthe by crafte or dyssette for surely yt will not then longe prosper for goods wyckedely gotten will sone be spented the profyt Esaye sayethe woo be to you that june howse to howse londe to londe shall you alone inhabytt the yearthe agayne he sayethe he that pyllethe others shall be pyllend hymself Davyd in the salmes sayethe he hepethe uppe tresure and yt he dothe not knowe howe shall have hytt Cryste in his gospell sayethe to the covetus man thowe fowle this nyght will I take awaye the sowle from the then howse goods are all thos agayne he sayethe howe ys that that dothe see his brother hathe nede and shuttethe uppe his compassyon from hym howe dewellethe the love of god in hym therefore do you remember the seven workes of mersye resytede in sente mathewes gospell and Cryste hymselfe sayethe you shall not geve a cuppe of water to those that be my

bretheren but hyt shalbe rewarded then use mersye and pyettye and no dowte god will prosper the and thyne marke the storye of kynge Ahabbe and dyvers others in the olde testement what frute comethe of yell goten goddes therefore be not covetus for covetousnes ys as sent Pawle sayethe the rowte of all evell and what is all the worlye goods worthe yf a man lese his on sole yt ys wryten in the gospell not every on that sayethe lorde lorde shall enter into the kyngedom of heven but he that dothe the wyll of the father whyche ys in heven. THEN this to conclude I praye you to remember this my shorte exortation and counsell taken owte of dyvers good awtores and to ffolowe the same wysshynge you all to use all you tenants well and allwayes to kepe and mentayne your on creditt and to be carefull and provyde for your chylderen and ffamylie and to love and leve wythe your wyfe as a man by the law of god and nature and the lawes of the realme he ofte to do. You bothe muste be lyke unto the poure turkell douves that is the on to be gladd of the others companie and the on ffathefullye to love the other wythe mynde and mowthe and that wytheowte anye kynde of desimulation or flatterye yn no wyse you must not hate on the other for you ar on fleshe but yf ther be anye occasion of stryfe brydell nature and reforme hyt by gentyll and fryndelye perswasiones and good counsel and not wythe rygor or browlynge leke ignorante persones or brute bestes but be of the Emperour Marcus Aurylyus oppynyon that ys to saye that yf good fryndelye wyse and grave counsell the fere of God and the shame of her on person can not reforme a wycked or perversse woman surely then browlynge will not serve Cryste sayethe that a kyngedom that is divyded muste nedes com to confusyon then no dowte where the man and hys wyfe dothe not agree that howse can not prosper the beste waye to have your wyfe to be quyett and honeste ys to be honeste your selfe and to be carefull for your on busynes and to leve quyettelye and yn good order wythe her and beware of gelasye yt is a fyre that never quynchethe I remember that ther is an olde saynge a redye hycke dothe make a redye kytte even so I maye compare a younge

Howe to  
use your  
wyfe

marryed wyfe leke a pese of waxse whiche beyng made sunpelli yt will reseve what sele you lyste or prynte yeven so your wyfe yf you at the begynnynge do dele wysely wythe her yn dede then no dowte so she will contynewe but yf you be careless and do suffer and give her to myche her on wyll and lybertye and flatter wythe her and mentayne her in to myche pryde and vayne glorie surely then hit wilbe harde for you to reforme her for by that menes she wyll forgett bothe you and her selfe therefore yt is the beste waye to begynne wythe them as you mynde to contynewe and lette her nowe forgette her chyldys ffantassyes and idell tawyes and leve her gaddynge or wanderynge from plase to plase and now lette her love her on howse and lerne and exersyse to rule and govenen well thos thynges comytteyt to her charge and not to sytt idell leke a careles creature and as the comon saynge ys sett cake yn hope and lett tawe go weste and saye we have olde Abraham to our father and here ys yenowe yt is moste certayne and a thyng proved by good expyryens that where the wyfe is a fowle and hathe no care to rule her howse surely that howse dothe not beste prosper be the man never so good a hussebonde for in myn oppynyon yt were better to wante a good hussebond then a good howsewyfe but no dowt the wante of anye of them wylybe a grett henderans for theye muste bothe drawe together yf theye mynde to be welthe Oure awnsetores and progenytores ffrom tyme to tyme and at all tymes before the wrytynge of this presente bocke whiche was in Julye in the yere of our Lorde God 1593 they all leved in good credett ther was never anye of them condemned or attaynted of felonye murder manslafter treson or rebellyon or accessaries to anye of thos or anye woman proved for, a common hore or anye other mysdemener but in all thynges they usede them selves honestelye and praye god that our sequele maye from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter do the lyke and increse ther credett Remember that our forefathers dyd not geve and provyde there goods and levynys for us to mentayne gluttonye drunkenys pryde unlawfull playe excesse of apparrell idellenys and synne but to mentayne our selves our ffamylie and sequele and to

releve the poure God grante that we maye so  
spende hyt that hit maye be to Gods honer  
and the increse of our credytt AND THIS I  
commytt you to Gods tuyson and I praye  
God to geve you grase and wysedom and so  
to passe and spende your tymes here in this  
wrached worell that you maye have the love  
of all your nyghtebores famlye and tenants  
and to see all your chylderell plased and  
abell to leve of them selves well and  
honestelye as our proyenytors and fore-  
fathers have done that after thys lyfe yened  
we maye have and injoye the lyfe everlast-  
yng God the ffather the son and the holye  
goste be mersyfull unto us and to our  
sequele blesse us and defende us agaynste  
the worell the fleshe and the devell.

By me Roberte Ffurse.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers  
for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE began on Thursday a three days' sale of books and manuscripts, including the libraries of Major Cape, of the late Mr. J. L. André, and of various other properties. The most interesting book in the sale was a fine copy of Sir David Lyndsey's Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier, "first compiled in the Schottische tongue . . . now newly corrected and made perfit Englishe," printed in London by Thomas Purfoote and William Pickering, 1566, £41 (Pickering and Chatto). Of this rare and important work, which was first printed at St. Andrews by John Skott about 1554, and again at the same place, and also in Paris, about 1558, only one other copy has appeared in the open market for many years—namely, the Ashburnham example, which in 1897 realized £32. B. H. Bright's copy sold for eight guineas in 1845. The other books in the sale included two works by T. Malton, Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster, 1792, with fine aquatint plates, £9 5s. (Parsons), and A Picturesque and Descriptive View of the City of Dublin, 1794, with maps and aquatint plates, £7 15s. (Pickering); Hungarian and Highland Broad Sword, 1799, with 24 coloured plates designed and etched by T. Rowlandson, £9 5s. (Sabin); W. H. Pyne, History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, Hampton Court, etc., 1819, 100 fine coloured plates, in three volumes folio, £17 15s. (Sotheran); R. Ackermann, Microcosm of London, 1800, with

upwards of 100 coloured plates by Rowlandson and Pugin, £19 10s. (Karslake); Sir R. Atkyns, The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire, 1712, £11 (Burr); and R. Surtees, History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, 1816-40, on large paper, £21 10s. (Sotheran).—*Times*, January 25.

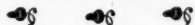


Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold last week the following books: Ackermann's Microcosm, £25 10s.; Roscoe's Novelist's Library, 19 vols., £10 10s.; White's Selborne, first edition, 1789, £9 15s.; Boydell's River Thames, 1794-96, £13; Hasted's Kent, 4 vols., 1778-99, £17 5s.; Lipscomb's Buckingham, 1804-5, £12; Manning and Bray's Surrey, 1804-14, £16; Alpine Journal, 20 vols., 1863-1901, £29 10s.; Cooke's British Fungi, 8 vols., 1881-91, £23; A. W. Moore, The Alps in 1864, privately printed, 1867, £10 10s.; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1848-60, £14 12s. 6d.; Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 1851-53, £10; Seemann's Journal of Botany, vols. i.-xxxix., 1863-1901, £14 5s.; Sowerby's Botany, 1863-86, £33; Palaeontographical Society, 35 vols., 1848-97, £17 15s.; Reichenbach, Icones Florae Germanicae, 23 vols., 1850-99, £63 10s.—*Athenaeum*, February 8.



### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society (vol. viii., part iii.) contains several papers of interest. Besides the continuation of the article on "Essex Brasses" (excellently illustrated), by Messrs. Christy and Porteous, there are papers on "Lawford Church," with old timbered porch, plain nave, and highly ornate chancel, by the Rev. E. K. Green, M.A., and on "The Churches of Great and Little Bromley," by the Rev. H. H. Minchin, M.A.—Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., contributes a further instalment of his collection of "Essex Field Names," which preserve not a few old words of interest; and Mr. I. C. Gould sends two brief but suggestive notes on "Great Easton Mount" and on "Stukeley's 'Temple' at Navestock." It is pleasant to see how steadily the Essex society continues to fulfil the true mission of a local archæological society—that is, to till carefully and thoroughly its own field or district.



The *Transactions* of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society, recently issued, are somewhat belated. They cover the sessions of 1897-98 and 1898-99. The antiquarian papers, however, do not suffer by the delay. They include contributions by Mr. H. A. Rye on "The Episcopal Seals of the Diocese of Lichfield," and on "St. Modwen," the patron saint of the town of Burton; by Mr. R. Moxon on "Burton, Ancient and Modern"; and by Mr. J. O'Sullivan on "Some Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found at Wichnor." But the major part of the space is claimed by the Natural History articles.



## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 16.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. T. Martin, Hon. Secretary of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, presented the second annual report of the excavations on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum, which had been drawn up by Mr. T. Ashby, junr., who was in Rome and unable to be present at the meeting.—Mr. A. E. Hudd exhibited a few of the objects of the usual type found in 1901, of which the most interesting was a small plaque of thin bronze containing in high relief a female head. This may have been part of the back of a mirror, or, as Mr. Read suggested, an ornament from a piece of furniture. Mr. Read commented on the absence of *fibula* of a distinctly Celtic type, which was all the more remarkable considering the position of Caerwent.—Mr. H. Southam exhibited a scribed wooden cup, *temp.* James I., a horn-book, and a brass candlestick found at Shrewsbury.—*Athenæum*, January 25.

*January 23.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on "The Castles of the Conquest," in which he addressed himself to the question of the character of the castles erected by the Normans in England on the eve of the Conquest under the Confessor and during the bulk of the Conqueror's reign—that is, *circa* 1050-80. He showed that recent research had rejected the early origin assigned to rectangular keeps, which Mr. Freeman appears to have considered the type of the Normans' fortress; and he agreed with Mr. Clark's conclusion that their castles at this period, in England as in Normandy, were moated, flat-topped mounds (*mote*), crowned by a palisade, and generally having an appendant court or courts, also moated. On the other hand, he considered Mr. Freeman right in claiming that the castles, whatever they were, which the Normans introduced, were so novel in English eyes that they had to be described by their foreign name, and he showed that Mr. Clark had accepted this view. But this, he urged, completely overthrew Mr. Clark's own theory, which has hitherto held the field—namely, that the whole of these palisade mounds were in existence before the Normans came here, and that they did nothing but repair them. He further appealed to the direct evidence of Domesday, the chroniclers, and the Bayeux Tapestry as proving that the Normans did construct castles *de novo*, and threw up mounds for the purpose, as in Normandy. He referred to Mr. Neilson's paper on the Scottish *motes* (*mote*) and to Mrs. Armitage's demonstration that the *burgh* of the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" was not a moated mound, an error at the root of Mr. Clark's theory. But, while claiming the bulk of these *motes* as of Norman origin, Mr. Round was not prepared to assert that none was thrown up by the Danes at the time of their invasions.—Mr. I. C. Gould said he ventured to recall the opinion expressed in a paper of his a few years ago, that probably the Danes used moated mounds to a small extent, and the Saxons to a still slighter extent; it is to the Norman period alone that we are indebted for the

VOL. XXXVIII.

vast number of these mounds of mystery—mounds which have been popularly attributed not only to Britons, Romans, and Saxons, but to his satanic majesty, and (in one case) to the Dutch! From Mr. Round's paper in the *Quarterly Review* (1894) he gathered that Mr. Round agreed with him to some extent, so that their difference was one of degree, not of kind. Such judgment as he had formed was based upon the study of our English classic, the "Saxon Chronicle," and Florence of Worcester; upon consideration of the position of existing examples in relation to the probable conditions of the surrounding country; and upon occasional collateral evidence, such as the finding of a Saxon goblet in an entrenched mound. Mr. Gould hoped some day to give in detail reasons for the belief he still held that the mound-and-court type of castrametation was used to a small extent prior to the advent of Norman influence in the reign of Edward the Confessor.—Sir Henry Howorth and Messrs. Corbett, Steele, Stone, Dawson, and Hope also took part in the discussion.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, Wednesday, *February 5.*—Judge Baylis, K.C., in the chair.—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., read a paper on "Horse Armour," in which, after describing the various parts of the protection for the animal, he noted several instances in which such protections, made of metal or of *cuir bouilli*, were mentioned in memoirs, wills, etc. The chief examples of existing armour of this class in our own and foreign collections were described, and the nomenclature of the different parts in French, German, Italian, and Spanish were given. The existence of a portion of *cuir bouilli* armour in the Tower of London, and the artistic treatment of various metal horse armours in Europe, notably that of the elector Christian II., at Dresden, were referred to. The fact of the Shoshones and Comanche Indians having used leather horse armour was also noticed.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on "Castle Guard," in which he claimed that, although one of the earliest of feudal burdens, its commutation for a money payment had enabled it to survive the abolition of feudal tenures, and to continue till recent times. He suggested that the rate at which it was commuted afforded an indication of the date at which the commutation was effected, and he dealt with the system on which the guard of the chief royal castles was originally provided for, laying stress on the great distance from the castle at which the manor owing guard service often lay. He then dwelt on the value of castle guard tenure as an instrument of research in local history, pointing out that it enabled one at times to trace the history of a manor from the Conquest, and to prove identities otherwise obscure.—Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Green, Mr. St. John Hope, and Mr. Oswald Barron took part in the discussion.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*January 15.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. Forster exhibited a massive piece of lead, the filling of an

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iron cramp recently taken from the masonry of the remains of the old Roman bridge at Corbridge, in perfect condition.—The chairman exhibited a cast of the seal of the city of Canterbury, having reference to Thomas à Becket, also casts of two impressions of the Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth for the Kingdom of Ireland, which, he believed, were as yet unknown and had never been figured. One was from a detached impression on a vellum label cut from a document. The other is attached to a document dated February, 1563, the fifth year of the Queen's reign. They are of dark yellow or uncoloured wax.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited, on the part of the Rev. Caesar Caine, a rubbing of a small coffin-shaped stone slab recently discovered in the church of Garrigill, having a pair of shears in the centre, probably being the memorial of a shearman or woolstapler.—The paper of the evening was read by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., upon the "Boy Bishop." Mr. White traced the custom of electing amongst choir boys a companion to represent a bishop from an early date, probably as early as the ninth century. The institution of the Boy Bishop (*Episcopus Choritarum*) was once a very popular one, and was observed both in England and on the Continent. Numerous extracts were given from collegiate and parochial church inventories, and the like, tending to establish the writer's contention that in the Middle Ages the observance was well-nigh universal, not in cathedrals only, but in parish churches also. The origin of this festival, in common with other similar days of rejoicing during "the liberty of December," was traced by the writer back to the Roman Saturnalia and Sigillaria. The relationship of St. Nicholas to the Boy Bishop, and the mode in which he is commemorated, form an interesting study. The "gadding about" with the St. Nicholas clerks, the various functions exercised by the Boy Bishop, the suppression of the institution, the bearing of the custom upon the education and status of cathedral choristers in early times, both in the religious and social aspect, was discussed. The very interesting relics commemorative of the custom in the money struck for the Boy Bishop (St. Nicholas pence), of which several English varieties are known, and the Continental *monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*, were commented upon. Mr. Evelyn-White concluded with some remarks upon the Eton Montem, emphasizing the view he strongly holds that the custom in its origin pointed to a probable desire on the part of the Church authorities to honour the ministry of children so exercised in the service of the sanctuary, and in the humiliation of themselves as high dignitaries, they not unlikely sought in this way to establish for themselves an object-lesson. The chairman, Mr. Compton, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. Cecil Davis, Mr. Forster, and others took part in the short discussion which the lateness of the hour would alone permit upon this very interesting paper.

January 29.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. I. C. Gould exhibited a contemporary catalogue of Hogarth's prints. It is in MS., and

was issued from the artist's "house in Leicester Fields," but does not appear to be in Hogarth's handwriting. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the document is the price at which the prints were offered for sale. For example, the set of "Marriage à la Mode," in six prints, £1 11s. 6d.; "Harlot's Progress," in six prints, £1 1s.; "Rake's Progress," in eight prints, £2 2s.; "Beer Street and Gin Lane," two prints, 3s.; "The Two Fellow-Prentices," in twelve prints, 12s.; "The Sleeping Congregation," 1s. The list includes sixty-six prints of twenty-six subjects in all, and concludes by offering the whole together at the price of ten guineas.—Major Freer, F.S.A., reported that through the efforts of the members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, with the support of two neighbouring societies, the original plans for the rebuilding of the Trinity Hospital at Leicester have been objected to by the Charity Commissioners, and fresh plans, retaining a considerable amount of the medieval work, have been substituted, thus securing the preservation of part of the original north wall and several bays of the double row of stone arches which carried the original roof. The new portion of the building has been carried out on the lines suggested in the memorial presented to the Charity Commissioners by the Leicestershire Society. The original Georgian slate roof has also been replaced. The arches were found to be in a perfect state of preservation on the removal of the modern casing, and other obstructions under which a great part of them had been hidden.—The chairman expressed the gratification with which he and the meeting had listened to these remarks, and congratulated Major Freer and the Leicestershire Society upon the successful results of their action.—A lengthy paper by Dr. Russell Forbes, upon the "Recent Discoveries in the Forum at Rome," was read by Mr. George Patrick, hon. secretary.

At the annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held January 21, the president, Dr. Brydon, gave an interesting address on antiquarian study in general, and especially with relation to recent Scottish discoveries and to the antiquities in the immediate neighbourhood of Hawick. Among the latter he mentioned the hill-forts or British camps, of which some fifty are to be found in the district immediately west of the town; the Catrill, a much discussed and still disputed theme; the Mote which overlooks the town; the sepulchral cairns of the district; and the Border peels and towers and old houses of later days. There are clearly abundant opportunities for work for the members of the Hawick Society.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 29, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates presiding, when a very satisfactory report was presented. It is not every society that, with an expenditure of £466, can show a credit balance of £77. A number of interesting

objects were exhibited, including a large "Black Jack" (jug) by Mr. Thomas Taylor, F.S.A.; a "Black Jack" by Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., which had descended to him from his ancestress, Abigail Bertram of Elswick; and by Mr. R. Blair (secretary), an old deed of the time of Richard the Protector of England; an old receipt-book of about the beginning of the eighteenth century, its remaining cover being a fragment of a fifteenth-century parchment service-book; and also sketches of a Roman inscribed stone and of rush-light holders in the possession of Mr. Percival.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on the afternoon of January 28, Dr. Wright in the chair.—Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., the hon. secretary, read the report, which showed that the society is in a very satisfactory condition. The summer meeting is to be held this year at Londonderry.—At the evening meeting the Rev. Professor Lawlor, D.D., read notes from *Archbishop King's Diary kept during his Imprisonment in Dublin Castle, 13th August, 1689, to 22nd November, 1689*, from the original MS. in the possession of Captain F. A. Gordon King (Scot's Guards), of Tertowie, Aberdeenshire.—Dr. Lawlor gave an interesting account of the Archbishop's schoolboy days, and of the time he spent in Trinity College, and of his subsequent career, first as a clergyman in St. Werburgh's parish, then in Tuam, later as Bishop of Derry, and in 1703 Archbishop of Dublin. James II. interfered with Church matters in such a way that King thought James was wrong, and King's difference with James might have been disastrous; but James saved him from unpleasant consequences by locking him up in the Tower of Dublin Castle in 1689. While King was there he heard the news of the Battle of the Boyne. Dr. Lawlor read extracts from the diary, showing that the prisoners in the Tower heard of the French fleet moving out from Brest, and one of the prisoners told them that the English, who blocked them up, had been scattered by a storm. King James took possession of Trinity College, and Dr. Moore, a Roman Catholic, was appointed Provost. Dr. M'Carthy, also a Roman Catholic, was appointed librarian, and to Dr. Moore and Dr. M'Carthy they owed the preservation of the library of the College.

Mr. David Murray, LL.D., presided at the January meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The first paper was a report on the excavation of the Roman camp and other works at Inchuthill, which the society had been induced to undertake last season on the invitation of the proprietor, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Dilvine. The report was given in two sections, the excavations being described by the Hon. John Abercromby, and the plans of the camp and the structures connected with it by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect. The next paper was a record of explorations in the cairns of Arran, with an anatomical description of the human remains discovered by Dr. T. H. Bryce, of Glasgow University. The work was

begun on the initiative of Dr. Ebenezer Duncan, of Glasgow, who had made a partial examination of a cairn near Lag, and subsequently invited Dr. Bryce to undertake a thorough examination of it and another near it, this having been done by permission of the factor, Mr. Auldjo Jamieson, with some novel and interesting results, suggesting a more extended series of investigations to determine, if possible, the relative age of the cairn and of the builders. A grant was obtained from the society for this purpose, and the results now gathered together, along with those obtained in 1860 by Dr. James Bryce from an exploration of the stone circles of Arran, give a fairly complete view of the prehistoric sepulchral monuments of the island.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—The Excavation Committee have issued the following short report of the work carried on at Caerwent in 1901. It is signed by Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., the hon. secretary.

The field adjoining to the north gate has been purchased by our President, Lord Tredegar, and excavations have been carried on in this field and another already in our occupation. The cost of the work in this north gate field has been entirely defrayed by Lord Tredegar, and the funds contributed by the subscribers have been expended in completing and extending the work begun in 1900 in the nine-acre field in the south-west quarter of the city. The work of the year has consisted, therefore, mainly in the excavation of the west wing of House II. and of the whole of a large house, which is numbered VII. on the plans, and in opening out the north gate and in excavating the field to the south of it. The gateway had been filled at some later period with capitals, corbel stones, and massive blocks, doubtless from the ruin of some adjoining building. A curious passage or culvert of massive stone slabs leading down to the gate has also been uncovered. The field adjoining the gate contains several buildings, the excavation of which is nearly completed. There is work still to be done on the site of the street or road leading through the gate, which presents some curious problems of levels; and the outside of the gateway, where the spring of the arch is visible, has yet to be explored. The Committee, therefore, have postponed all detailed report of this portion of the work until next year, when it is hoped that the completion of the excavations may have provided a solution of the difficulties.

The two houses (II. and VII.), of which complete plans and detailed reports were presented to the Society of Antiquaries on January 16, and will shortly be printed and issued to all subscribers of a guinea and upwards, were of unusual interest. They were both large houses of the courtyard type, but they differed from the type commonly found at Silchester, in having suites of rooms arranged round all four sides of the central court, whereas at Silchester the courtyard type of house usually has rooms on three sides only. The large house at Caerwent (House III.), which was described in last year's report, was of the same type as Nos. II. and VII., and a question of some interest is now



raised: Was the Caerwent type of house normally different from that of Silchester? And if so, what were the reasons for this difference? Houses II. and VII. also showed plentiful traces of earlier houses, the walls of which were fully visible under the floors of the later ones. So much, indeed, was this the case that to a large extent it was possible to reconstruct the plans of the earlier houses. In House II. a large and very interesting hypocaust was found, in which the *pila*, each formed of a single stone, actually rested on a tessellated pavement (still intact) of the earlier house. This hypocaust was doubly interesting owing to the fact that the floor and the overlying pavement were still *in situ*, and afforded a good example of the method of supporting the floor. A portion of the hypocaust has been removed and re-erected in the temporary museum. The other most important features in this house were a channelled hypocaust and a series of small baths, in one of which the leaden drain-pipe was still to be seen as it passed through the wall. In House VII., of which the western side was adjacent and parallel to the western city wall, another interesting and important problem was raised by the discovery of a mound or bank between the house and the wall. Whether this mound was earlier or later than the city wall cannot yet be definitely decided, but it was certainly accompanied by an interior road, part of which has been overlaid by the walls of the later edition of this house. The mound will be further investigated in this year's work. The chief features of interest in the house itself were a small, partially detached building, which may have been a shrine, and two rooms (separated, no doubt, only by a curtain when the house was in use) which contained a fine tessellated pavement, in which were busts of the seasons and figures of animals and of cupids. Careful drawings and tracings of this pavement have been made. Underlying this pavement, which was of late and inferior workmanship, was another (of the earlier house) constructed with far more care as to detail and finish. If funds will allow, it is hoped to lift and remove both of these this year. In both these rooms the walls were standing to a height of nearly 3 feet above the floor level, and the plaster on the walls was nearly intact. It was, therefore, fortunately possible to recover to a considerable extent the colour and design of the wall decoration. On one side of the room there were four layers of plaster, and it was found possible to recover the colour and design of some portions of the decoration of the earlier house, and so to compare the earlier and later styles.

Among the various objects found this year, perhaps the most interesting was a small plaque of thin bronze, containing in high relief a female head. This may have been part of the back of a mirror, or possibly an ornament from a piece of furniture.

It is hoped to resume work early in this summer; but the funds raised last year have all been expended, and it will be necessary to raise a large sum—at least £300—to enable the Committee to complete the excavation of the nine acres already

in their occupation. The Committee therefore earnestly appeal to their subscribers to not only continue their subscriptions, but to obtain as many new subscribers as possible, and so render it possible to carry on this interesting and important work.

Subscriptions for this year should be sent without delay to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY is young, but the report read at its second annual meeting, held on January 16, showed that it is in a flourishing condition and is doing good work. After the usual business had been disposed of, the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss read a paper on "Sunderland Ferry," in the course of which he said that before Wearmouth Bridge was built there were two main ferries across the Wear from Monkwearmouth. One was the Pann's Ferry, which was a boat for horses and cattle. This was immediately below where the bridge now is. The other ferry was the Sunderland Ferry, which was lower down, and was probably for centuries the only means of communication between the opposite shores of the Wear.

A meeting of the WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 29, the Rev. J. B. Wilson presiding. The Rev. D. Robertson read a paper on the "History of the Parish of Hartlebury." It dealt at great length with the history of the Episcopal Palace, to which so much publicity has lately been given. It dealt also with the notable Bishops who had lived and laboured there, and with the Church and the Rectors of the parish. It included many humorous incidents and illustrations. It touched further upon the parish muniments and the local landmarks. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson spoke with warmth and force on the proposition to abandon the castle as the episcopal residence of the diocese. He said they would dishonour the memories of all the former Bishops of the see if they put up for auction their venerable and beautiful home for 800 years. On Thursday a proposal would be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell the Castle—to sell the place where great benefactors of the Church, where martyrs such as Hooper and Latimer, confessors such as Lloyd, Archbishops such as Whitgift and Sandys, and divines such as Bentley and Stillingfleet, had lived and laboured—to sell the chapel consecrated for centuries by the toil of worthy and illustrious churchmen. It would lower the prestige of the see and break up the whole history of the diocese to part with all the sweet and holy associations that hung around the walls as though they could order down new ones from Whiteley's or the stores.

The first winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on February 4. The Rev. E. Maule Cole presided, and read a paper entitled "A Retrospect of Ryther." A con-



siderable portion of the paper was devoted to an historical sketch of the family of De Ryther, of Ryther (between Tadcaster and Selby), from the twelfth century onwards. Nothing now remains of the old castle belonging to the family, though tradition holds that its position was in the field which leads up to the church. Some large stones were taken up a few years ago, and the old inhabitants remember the existence of cellars. One of the chief members of the De Ryther family was William de Ryther, whose name appears on the rolls of Parliament in the reign of Edward I. as one of the mancaptors of William de Douglas. He was also in an expedition to Gascony, and was in the wars of Scotland 20th, 29th, 31st, and 32nd Edward I. His name is also mentioned in the poem of "The Siege of Carlaverack" amongst the knights present, and there was given the first notice of his arms which adorn York Minster:

William de Ridre was there,  
Who, in a blue banner, did bear  
The crescent of gold so fair.

Mr. T. Sheppard read an interesting paper on some very rare seventeenth-century specimens of pipes found in recent excavations in King Edward Street, Hull, and which are now on view at the Hull Museum.



Other meetings which we can only mention have been that of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (January 30), at which the Rev. E. H. Goddard gave a most interesting address on Church plate in general, and particularly on the plate found in Wiltshire churches; and the annual meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (January 22), when the report again showed a slight decrease in the membership. Birmingham ought to be ashamed of the scant support which it gives to a society which has done, and is doing, good work.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE TOWER OF LONDON. Vol. I.: In Norman, Plantagenet and Tudor Times. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. With numerous illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1901. 8vo., pp. xii, 231. Price 21s. net.

The bibliography of the Tower grows apace. In this handsome volume Lord Ronald Gower gives a careful and accurate description of the time-stained buildings, and tells in readable and often vigorous style the story of its history down to the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is not a cheerful tale. The annals of the Tower are dyed in blood,

and few pages of their story are free from the stain. It is a depressing record for the most part, though relieved occasionally by coronation and other pageants, such as that which attended the coronation of Henry VII.'s Queen, Elizabeth, in 1487, or the marriage—fruitful in trouble and suffering as it was later—solemnized with great splendour in the Tower in 1501, of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon. But the chief attraction of the book before us—its main justification, we might almost say—is not so much its text as its beautiful series of illustrations. These give it a unique value. The frontispiece is a plate, most beautifully reproduced in colours, from a manuscript in the British Museum, showing the Duke of Orleans a prisoner in the Tower. Besides this, there are thirty-six photogravure plates, sixteen plates from blocks, and a plan of the Tower. The work of reproduction has been admirably done, and the whole series of plates forms a most attractive picture-gallery. Here may be seen the various towers and gates, prison chambers, monuments, examples of armour, portraits of some of the victims of the axe and of others associated with the historic walls, the Jewel House, the heading-block and axe, the site of the scaffold on Tower Hill—a spot of most pathetic interest—and other views too numerous to mention. We shall look with impatience for Lord Ronald's second volume, completing the history of London's most interesting monument.

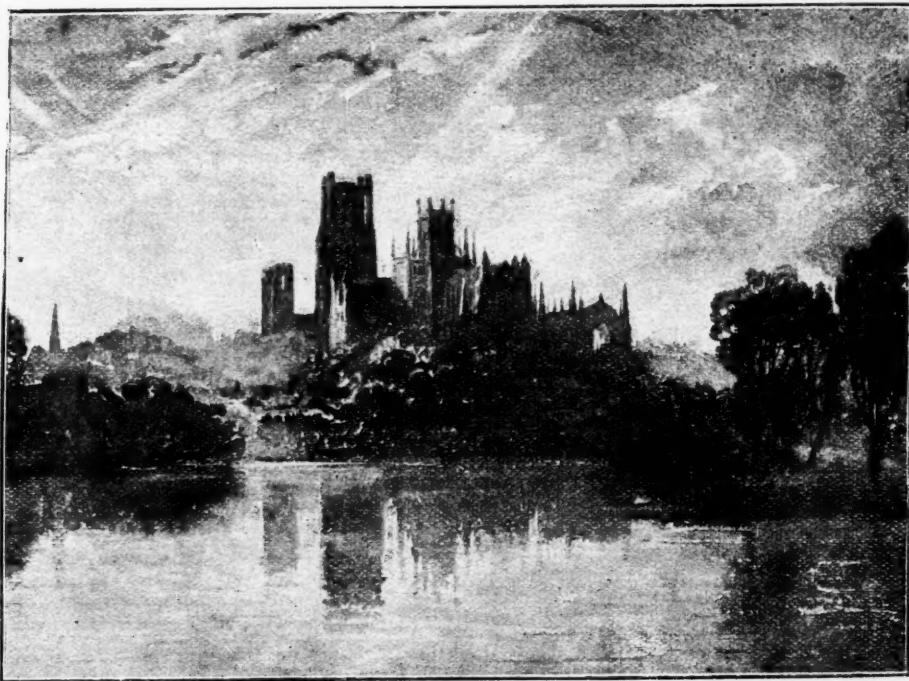
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IN A MINSTER GARDEN: A CAUSERIE. By the Dean of Ely. Twelve illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1901. 8vo., pp. 193. Price 6s. net.

Dr. Stubbs has written a book of singular charm. In his preface he calls it a "medley of facts and fancies" about the great Minster of the Fens; and the description is just. Some of the chapters take the form of letters to a New York correspondent; others are thrown into dialogue form or are purely descriptive; while through the whole runs a pleasant thread of romance. Indeed, with regard to the last-mentioned feature, the Dean may be congratulated on the skill with which he indicates the characters and temperaments of the interlocutors in the pleasant and suggestive talks which form the substance of several chapters; but why does he transform Browning's Abt Vogler into "the Abbé Vogler" (p. 59)? The most diverse subjects are touched upon. The fourteenth-century Prior John of Crauden is sketched; several of the early Ely manuscripts are discussed, and also some of the books in the Cathedral Library—the *Book of St. Albans* (1486), Milton's copy of *Chrysostom's Sermons*, which contains a note in the poet's handwriting of the price (18s.) which he gave for it, and others. There are discussions on Socialism and the Labour Question, a beautiful description of an organ and violin recital in the Minster by moonlight, and some reminiscences of the Dean's visit to America. The contents also include a few brief poems, including a ballad on that noble Saxon Earl, Brihtnoth, who lies buried in the Cathedral, and whose grand death-prayer—"God, I thank Thee for all the joy I have had in life!"—still rings down the echoing

corridors of Time; but we prefer Dr. Stubbs' prose to his verse. The various topics named may appear somewhat heterogeneous, but the reader of the book is unconscious of any incongruity. All are unified and harmonized in the atmosphere of the glorious Fane, which dominates as with a living presence every chapter in the book. The Dean makes no set attempt to describe the Minster, but he subtly suggests, as it were, the glories of its historic walls and towers, not only by many skilful touches, but by the whole tone of the book. The illustration of the Minster as seen from the river,

gates of the Oxford Press informs the reader that the text was ready for publication some years ago, but the editor has not been able to revise and complete his Introduction so promptly as had been expected, and consequently, rather than delay longer, the editor and Delegates have issued the book in a form which they "must alike consider incomplete as regards the Introduction, though it is complete as regards the Text." After all, the Text is the thing, and this is now presented in a form which will be invaluable to students, and which bears witness to lavish labour on the part of



ELY CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER.

which we reproduce on this page, suggests the grandeur of the Cathedral, as the atmosphere of the Dean's pages suggests the beauty and influence of its presence.

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NOVA LEGENDA ANGLIE: as collected by John of Tynemouth, John Capgrave, and others, and first printed, with New Lives, by Wynkyn de Worde, A.D. mdxvi. Re-edited by Carl Horstman, Ph.D. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1901. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. lxxviii, 506 and 731. Price 36s. net.

Students have long looked for this edition of the *Nova Legenda*. A rather curious note by the Dele-

Dr. Horstman. The notes as to sources appended to each narrative are a specially useful feature of the work. The Introduction is evidently incomplete, but inasmuch as it runs, as now published, to sixty-eight pages of small type, and contains full particulars of the several recensions of the text, of the various editors, and of the sources from which materials for the lives were obtained, the most exigent of students has little to complain of.

Although this *Legendary* is more usually associated with the name of Capgrave, it is substantially the work of John of Tynemouth. In the extant manuscript of John's *Sanctilogium Anglia*, which dates from near the middle of the fourteenth

century, the lives are arranged in the order of the calendar. During the following century the matter was rearranged in alphabetical order, and otherwise slightly modified, probably by Capgrave, though his name does not appear in any of the manuscripts extant. This revised collection was edited and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516, with fifteen new lives added, under the title of *Nova Legenda Anglie*. Wynkyn de Worde's edition has formed the basis for Dr. Horstman's work, although the text has been carefully restored and emended from the original contents of the manuscript of John of Tynemouth's *Legendary*. This manuscript was greatly injured by the fire at the British Museum in 1731, the first leaves being almost destroyed, and the exterior columns and first lines of each page greatly damaged. Every page of Dr. Horstman's text, however, bears witness to the patient toil which he has given to the work of collation and emendation, and the two handsome volumes may be gratefully accepted, notwithstanding the slight degree of incompleteness already mentioned, as a worthy national edition of what John of Tynemouth aimed at making—a Collection of National Hagiographic Biography. The saints themselves, as the editor points out, would probably have "objected to being so 'nationalized,' the idea of saintship—the imitation of the Son of Man—being incompatible with national exclusiveness;" but this does not detract from the merit of John's idea, nor from the value of this edition as a worthy presentment of a truly national work.

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#### EWENNY PRIORY: MONASTERY AND FORTRESS.

By Colonel J. P. Turbervill. With illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1901. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 102. Price 7s. 6d.

The history of one's house and family has, generally speaking, not much interest beyond one's own immediate circle. The story of Ewenny Priory, however, appeals to a much larger class of readers, it being, as the late Professor Freeman tells us in the preface, the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture remaining in this country. The opinion of this eminent authority is in perfect accord with the architectural text-books, which declare it to be "the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building Great Britain can show." Situated, like Durham in the North, on the borderland of England, Ewenny, "the bright and shining," was forced to be "half church, half fort" against the enemy, where lived men who "carved at the meal in gloves of steel, and drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

Colonel Turbervill's work is an excellent example of what can be done by those who, to quote the author's own words, have only "the most distant bowing acquaintance with archaeology and architecture," but can, nevertheless, collect with skill and describe with "clearness and accuracy" the history of the grand old landmarks of which they are the proud possessors and guardians. Even those chapters which deal with the history of the author's family have been made interesting

reading by the dexterity of his pen. In the sketch of Sir Edward Carne we are shown a portrait of what the courtiers who surrounded bluff King Hal only too frequently were. Being a zealous and trusted servant of the King, he was employed by him as his "excusator" in the divorce question. In this capacity he went to Rome in 1530, remaining some years. Returning, he took an active part in the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, with considerable profit to himself. In this way he became, in 1536, by recommendation of the King to the Abbot of Gloucester, tenant for ninety-nine years of the Priory of Ewenny, on terms which were no doubt satisfactory to himself, whatever they were to the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester. Appointed in 1538 special Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., he returned with the honour of knighthood, and in 1546 was further rewarded by being allowed to become the purchaser (probably at his own price) of Ewenny Priory with all its lands, and also a fair amount of land at Llancarvan, which had belonged to the Abbey of Margam. It is presumed Carne floated on the high-tide through the reign of Edward into that of Mary, for, in spite of the leading part he had taken in the divorce of her persecuted mother, he was very soon in as high favour with the Queen and her Consort as he had been with her father. With the Bishop of Ely and Lord Montague he was sent to Rome to arrange for the reconciliation of England to the Catholic Church. The advent of Elizabeth augured well for Carne. She appointed him Ambassador to the Pope, with instructions to obtain, if possible, His Holiness's approval of her title. His mission being abortive, he was ordered (February 1, 1559) "to return home at such time and with such speed as he shall think most meet." The astute Carne never "returned home." He probably saw how the tide of affairs was tending. He remained in Rome, being forbidden by mandate of Cardinal Bernard of Trani to leave the Holy City, and was further commanded to "take charge of the English College within the same city."

The illustrations are a most useful adjunct to the book, particularly the reproduction of the drawing by Turner. Some specimens of the masons' marks would have been interesting. The statement (p. 48) that the Act of Supremacy was signed "by every Abbot in England" requires a little emendation. The quotation from Canon Dixon (vol. i., p. 213) should run thus: "The oath was taken in almost every chapter-house where it was tendered." As Abbot Gasquet points out, there is no known proof of this. He adds (*Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, vol. i., p. 248): "The list of acknowledgments of royal supremacy printed in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper, Appendix II., contains all the known documents as to the religious bodies. They number only 105, a very small fraction of the whole. In making the list Mr. F. Devon, the Assistant Keeper of Public Records, remarks: 'I believe it contains all the original acknowledgments of supremacy deposited in the branch Public Record Office at the chapter-house. The signatures are, in my opinion, not all

autographs, but frequently in the same handwriting, and my impression is that the writer of the deed often added many of the names.'"

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WHAT GREAT MEN HAVE SAID OF GREAT MEN: A Dictionary of Quotations. By William Wale. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited, 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 482. Price 7s. 6d.

Under this somewhat clumsy and rather inaccurate title Mr. Wale has brought together an amazing *omnium gatherum* of dicta—descriptive, historical, critical—regarding a large number of men and women, most of whom may fairly claim the name of "great." The inaccuracy of the title is more apparent when one looks down the list of those from whom the quotations are made—a list which includes many quite undistinguished names. But this is a comparatively small fault, for such a collection is bound to be of the medley order, and we are glad to see many quotations made from out-of-the-way sources and from neglected writers. On the other hand, Mr. Wale often seems to have no principle of selection. For instance, under Henry Thoreau we find but one extract, and that is taken from "P. A. Graham, *Nature in Books*." Mr. Graham is a pleasant writer, but, in a volume professing to bring together what great men have said about great men, why did not the compiler give us something from Emerson, or Lowell, or Stevenson about the author of *Walden*? Notwithstanding drawbacks, the book will be invaluable to journalists, compilers, and hasty writers in general. Its value to students and serious readers would have been much increased by the addition of exact references. For those who take the advice of the revered President Routh to heart, and believe in verifying their quotations, the references given are for the most part simply tantalizing, and occasionally exasperating.

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ALFRED THE GREAT: A Chronicle Play in Six Scenes. By W. H. Pinder. Frontispiece. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xi, 142. Price 3s. 6d.

This play is part of the aftermath of the literary harvest resulting from last year's millenary celebration. Alfred has been made the hero of more than one drama by previous playwrights and poets, but none of these plays has achieved any conspicuous success. Mr. Pinder's intentions are good, and his verse is smooth, if undistinguished; but the dramatic quality—that indefinable something in a play which grips and moves an audience—is wanting. We regret to find currency given to the modern vulgarity "alright" for "all right"—a phrase, by the way, which is an utter anachronism in a drama of Saxon times.

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Mr. Elliot Stock has just issued Mr. E. T. Clarke's very attractive book on *Bermondsey: its Historic Memories and Associations*, in a second and cheaper edition (price 6s. net.). The book is on slightly smaller paper than in its original form, but many of those who may have been debarred from purchasing the more expensive edition will probably be glad of the opportunity of acquiring so ably

written and so charmingly illustrated a work at so reasonable a price. We have also received *The Pantheon at Rome: Who Built It?* by James Thomas (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited; price 2s. 6d.), a pretty little book in which the arguments against the usually accepted belief that the rotunda of the Pantheon is coeval with the portico (*temp.* M. Agrippa, B.C. 27) are ably summarized. Mr. Thomas makes out an excellent case for ascribing the circular chamber to the days of Septimius Severus, more than two centuries after the death of Marcus Agrippa.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* for February, besides the continuation of Mr. Fox-Davies' plea for the "Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," contains a paper on the "Family of Hicks," by the Marquis de Ruigny, and plates showing the new armorial achievement of the Prince of Wales and the armorial bearings of several municipal boroughs. In the *Architectural Review* for February Mr. Georg Brochner has a finely illustrated paper on Rosenborg Castle, and Mr. Selwyn Image elaborates a simple but effective scheme (with coloured and other illustrations) for the decoration of the route of the Coronation procession. The January issue of the *Essex Review* is rich in illustrations; specially noticeable are some fine views of the new Colchester Town Hall. There is also a capital paper by Mr. Thomas Seccombe on the renowned Richard Turpin.

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We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine* (January), with an illustrated paper on "Hammered Ironwork," by W. Höfler; the *East Anglian* (December and January), the former number containing some interesting notes on the "Baptismal Bason"; the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* (January), with valuable extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Thame, beginning with the year 1442; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* (January and February), full of matter of varied interest, archaeological and ethnological; and *Sale Prices* (January), the monthly supplement to the *Connoisseur*, a useful record of inconvenient size.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.